The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

THE BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS.

An Official Dispatch from Gen. Meade, Refuting Gen. Lee's Denial.

THE REPORT OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

A New Rebel Camp Discovered---Changes and Promotions.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army here:

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Aug. 9, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

My attention has been called to what purports to be an official dispatch of Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding the Confederate army, to Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, denying the accuracy of my telegram to you of July 14, announcing the result of the cavalry affair at Falling Waters.

I have delayed taking any notice of Gen. Lee's report until the return of Brig.-Gen. Kilpatrick, absent on leave, who commanded the cavalry on the occasion referred to, and on whose report from the field my telegram was based. I now inclose the official report of Brig.-Gen. Kilpatrick, made after his attention had been called to Gen. Lee's report. You will see that he reiterates and confirms all that my dispatch averred, and proves most conclusively that Gen. Lee has been deceived by his subordinates, or he would never, in the face of the facts now alleged, have made the assertions his report contains.

It appears that I was in error in stating that the body of Gen. Pettigrew was left in our hands, although I did not communicate that fact until an officer from the field reported to me he had seen the body.

It is now ascertained from the Richmond papers that Gen. Pettigrew, though mortally wounded in the affair, was taken to Winchester, where he subsequently died.

The three battle-flags captured on this occasion, and sent to Washington, belonged to the Fortieth, Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Virginia regiments of infantry. Gen. Lee will surely acknowledge these were not left in the hands of stragglers "asleep in barns."

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

Headquarters Third Division Cavalry Corps, Warrenton Junction, Va., Aug. 7, 1863.

To Col. A. J. Alexander, Chief of Staff of Cavalry Corps:

Colonel: In compliance with a letter just received from the headquarters of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, directing me to give the facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult., I learned that the enemy's pickets were retiring on my front. Having been previously ordered to attack at 7 A. M., I was ready to move at once. At daylight I had reached the crest of hills occupied by the enemy an hour before, and at a few minutes before 6 o'clock Gen. Custer drove the rear guard of the enemy into the river at Williamsport. Learning from citizens that a portion of the enemy had retreated in the direction of Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point, and came up with the rear guard of the enemy at 7½ A. M., at a point two miles distant from Falling Waters. We pressed on, driving them before us, capturing many prisoners and guns. When within one and a half miles of Falling Waters, the enemy was found in large force drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill, commanding the road on which I was advancing. His left was protected by earthworks, and his right extending to the woods far on my left. The enemy was, when first seen, in two lines of battle, with arms stacked.

Within less than one thousand yards of this large force, a second piece of artillery with its support, consisting of infantry, was captured while attempting to get into position. A portion of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, seeing only that portion of the enemy behind the earthworks, charged.

This charge, led by Major Weber, was the most gallant ever made. At a trot he passed up the hill, received thd fire from the whole line, and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, passed to the right, sabering rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of thirty killed, wounded and missing, including the gallant Major Weber, killed.

I directed Gen. Custer to send forward one regiment of skirmishers. They were repulsed before support could be sent them, and driven back, closely followed by the rebels, until checked by the First Michigan and a squadron of the Eighth New-York.

The Second brigade having come up, it was quickly thrown into position, and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes, routed the enemy at all points and drove them toward the river.

When within a short distance of the bridge, Gen. Buford's command came up and took the advance.

We lost 29 killed, 36 wounded and 40 missing. We found upon the field 125 dead rebels, and brought away upward of 50 wounded.

A large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field, in charge of their own Surgeons.

We captured two guns, three battle flags, and upward of 1,300 prisoners.

To Gen. Custer and his brigade, Lieut. Rennington and his battery, and one squadron of the Eighth New-York cavalry, of Gen. Buford's command, all praise is due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. KILPATRICK,
Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, commanding a division.

Information was received to-day from the Army of the Potomac, saying that Brig.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, Chief of the Topographical Engineers, has been promoted to a Major-General. This appointment is generally conceded by all to be justly due to this distinguished and accomplished officer.

A new rebel camp was discovered on Pony Mountain, near Culpepper, on Sunday. It is believed the rebels came from the south side of the Rapidan.

Wm. T. Howell, of Philadelphia, for a long time Chief Clerk to the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been rewarded for his ability and fidelity by the appointment of Captain in the same Department.

Brig.-Gen. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, has obtained a short leave of absence to attend to private business, it being the first time since his entry into the volunteer service he has been absent from his arduous duties. Deputy-Provost-Marshal Sharpe acts in his stead.

No movements of a general character have transpired for some time in the Army of the Potomac. The weather is intensely hot—the earth is dry and parched—and man and beast are glad to seek the cooling shade.

Last night Mosby's guerrillas captured twelve sutlers' wagons a short distance beyond Accotink Creek south of Mount Vernon. A detachment of Federal troops is in pursuit.

GEN. MEADE AND THE ARMY.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"It is asserted that Gen. Meade has sent in his resignation. A gentleman just from Washington, who has had the best opportunities to be posted in the matter, informs me that a few days since Gen. Meade sent a letter to the General-in-Command, at Washington, urging permission to attack the enemy. The letter was referred to the President. Mr. Lincoln immediately replied: '*If*,' said the President, 'the army was not sufficiently strong to warrant an attack on the enemy at Williamsport, how can it be strong enough now? While I have no disposition to interfere with the operations of the army or the plans of the Commanding-General, I must say that such a movement will be contrary to my wishes and against my judgment.' A copy of the letter was sent to Gen. Meade.

"The allusion to Williamsport, doubtless, irritated Gen. Meade. He could have, by sending a strong force across the Potomac and pursuing Lee, captured a part of his army. Gen. Meade, however, as has before been stated, called a council of war and found that his Generals were equally divided in opinion, four to four, and he would not assume the responsibility.

"The credit of saving the army at Gettysburgh is said to be due to a distinguished officer acting under special orders from Gen. Halleck. This officer, while at Harrisburgh, was informed of certain movements of the army. He immediately understood what those movements indicated, namely, that the enemy were moving in converging lines, so as to concentrate upon Gettysburgh. As he was familiar with every foot of the ground in that locality, he saw at once the object of the movement and the danger of our army. He immediately telegraphed to Gen. Schenck, requesting that officer to forward his information to Gen. Meade by a courier, at all hazards. The information was received one hour before Lee had posted his army, and acting upon the information Meade had just time to fall back and avail himself of the accident of the locality. This same officer advised Gen. Meade to push forward a division across the Potomac, and had his advice been taken, in all human probability the result would have been another serious reverse to Lee's army."

A LETTER FROM GEN. SICKLES.

HE HOPES TO RESUME ACTIVE DUTY PROMPTLY.

The following letter has been received from Gen. Sickles by an officer in the army:

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

My Dear General: Yours of the 25th was received to-day. I shall join the corps the very first day my strength will permit. My stump at present is very painful when a storm approaches, or during its progress. This will not last long. It has not yet shrunk to its natural size, so that I can be measured for an artificial leg; nor has it acquired sufficient hardness to enable me to ride in a carriage faster than a walk over any but a park road. In two weeks all these impediments will be removed, unless some hindrance occurs not now to be foreseen. I expect to be with you, for a trial at least, between the 15th and 20th of August.

You cannot exaggerate my eagerness to be among the noble men who have done so much for the cause, and to whom I am indebted for so much of the military repute and flattering honors I enjoy. I wish to live and die with them; their fate and mine must always be inseparable; their honor, welfare, pride and pleasures, are part and parcel of my existence.

Will you not soon be made much stronger by the draft. There must be a large number of men already in the depots. Look out for your share in good season.

Naval Movements.

RECEPTION OF THE FLAGSHIP HARTFORD AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Exactly at 1 o'clock yesterday the United States steamer *Hartford*, late flagship of Admiral Farragut, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard amid one of the most exciting demonstrations witnessed there for some years. The precincts of the yard were crowded long before the vessel got up the river; and as she neared the wharf the docks were literally crammed with spectators, among whom were a large number of ladies. Naval officers of every rank and grade assembled in uniform and undress to witness the anchorage. At about 1 o'clock the vessel came up to the buoy, and on stopping the crew of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* and the sailors of several other vessels in the yard sprang into the rigging, and tumultuously cheered her. The spectators on the wharf also joined in the boisterous welcome, in return to which the crew of the *Hartford* gave three cheers and a "tiger" for New-York, the Union, Admiral Paulding, &c. On anchoring the ship was boarded by the officers of the station and by an immense number of male and female friends of her officers and crew. She is now moored opposite the long dock, and will remain there for some time. Her ship's company will receive liberty and the officers be detached. The marines will be transferred to the barracks in charge of Major Garland, who will see that they are properly taken care of. The *Hartford* is to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

EFFECT OF THE REBEL FIRE ON OUR VESSELS—SURVEY OF THE STEAMER RICHMOND.

The effect of the severe engagement in the Mississippi on our naval vessels cannot be imagined by persons unacquainted with naval matters. Yesterday the United States steamer *Richmond* was formally surveyed at the Brooklyn navy-yard by a Board of Officers detailed for the purpose by Rear-Admiral Paulding. Every part of the vessel was minutely examined—the masts, decks, rigging, ward rooms, holds and engines. The result of the investigation proved that the amount of repairs to be effected on the ship will cost almost as much as the construction of a new man-of-war. Having been in several severe engagements—among others, with the rebel steamer *Ivy*, with Fort McRae, with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, with the Chalmette batteries and New-Orleans, with the Vicksburgh batteries, with the rebel ram *Arkansas*, and with Port Hudson—it is not to be wondered at that her hull has been considerably jarred. One of her masts has been so much displaced that its effect on the keelson has been very deleterious, and may probably necessitate a very extensive repairing of the keel. There are said to be still two solid shot buried in the interior of the vessel. The officers of this and other ships engaged on the Mississippi, state that the *Richmond* is hardly more damaged than the generality of the fleet. If this be so, the overhauling and repairing of the squadron will be one of the most extensive operations performed at our Navy-yard for some years. Already the work of refitting vessels is felt so severely at the different naval stations that men-of-war on their return are obliged to be sent to ship builders for repairs. The *Richmond*, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford* and the *Pensacola* were four of our first steamers, and have done more service since this war began than any of the other vessels. The navy must do without them now, however, for a considerable period, as it will be nearly half a year before they can be ready for service again.

PURCHASE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER EMMA.

The Navy Department has purchased the prize steamer *Emma*, which was captured some time since in the attempt to run the blockade. She was brought to the Navy-yard yesterday, and turned over to the Government authorities for conversion into a vessel-of-war. The *Emma* is an exceedingly neat-looking vessel, rather small, but is supplied with excellent engines and machinery generally. She will be taken in hand at once, and made a good gunboat of. Capt. Drayton, of the Ordnance Department, is preparing a suitable armament for her, and shot and shell are ready to be put on board. It will take some weeks, however, to get her off.

OFFERS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

D. D. Mallory, Washington, offers to finish steamer now building by Maxon, Fish & Co., for $125,000, and deliver her in fifty-five days. If not delivered in the time mentioned, to deduct $250 per day for the next succeeding ten days, and $500 per day thereafter.

W. H. Barclay, New-York, offers three steamers for sale at prices "satisfactory to the Government."

A. H. Cunningham, New-York, offers for sale steam propeller *Ajax* for $18,000.

Wm. A. James & Co., Philadelphia, offer for sale steam tug *Pontiac* for $36,000, or will charter her at $75 per day.

Horatio Ames, Falls Village, Conn., proposes to make fifty 300-pounder wrought-iron rifled cannon of 10-inch calibre, to weigh about 35,000 pounds, to carry 100 pounds of powder and a 300-pound ball to the charge; price, $1 per pound. The gun selected for trial shall stand one thousand rounds without bursting. The first gun to be delivered within eight months from date of contract, and one gun each eighteen days following.

C. J. Bushnell, New-Haven, Conn., offers to raise the *Varina* for a fair salvage on the value of the property saved.

C. & R. Poillon, New-York, offer for sale a steamer now building; price not stated.

Fire in West Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Some coal oil in cars on the side tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at West Philadelphia, took fire this morning about 4 o'clock, destroying a number of cars loaded with coal oil, and damaging some others loaded with coal and other freight.

The fire promised at one time to be very destructive, as there were over a hundred cars standing on the several tracks, and the fire was but a short distance from the extensive shops of the Company; but it was checked by the speedy removal of all the cars except those burning.

The cause of the fire has not as yet been ascertained.

Arrival of the Alpha at Halifax.

Halifax, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Alpha*, from St. Thomas on the 3d, *via* Bermuda on the 8th inst., arrived here about 12 o'clock last night. She has a large number of passengers. No news.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Fiftieth Massachusetts regiment which arrived here last night, has been furloughed for six days, when it will be mustered out of the service,

MYSTERIOUS NAVAL BATTLE.

A United States Gunboat and a Rebel Privateer Engaged on the Coast of Maine.

The Battle Witnessed by a Number of Persons.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus of Thursday.

We received and published a report of a battle off Schoodac Island, on Thursday, July 23, giving some particulars of it. Since then the fact of its occurrence has been confirmed by the arrival of several vessels at different ports, whose Captains either saw or heard it. But as yet we have had no explanation of the affair. Nobody seems to know what it means.

We are now in possession of facts that satisfy us beyond the possibility of a doubt, that an engagement did occur between two steamers on the day and in the locality named, and that from 53 to 56 shots were exchanged. It appears that a large propeller steamship, painted black, was lying for some days prior to the 22d ult. on Grand Menan Banks. She was at one time so near the schooner *Ohio*, Capt. Dolliver, of Tremont, that the Captain feared she would drift on to him, and he hailed her, expressing his fears of such a result. The Captain of the steamer told him to have no fear, that he would not harm him. She laid alongside the *Ohio* about 24 hours.

The battle occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about ten miles east-southeast from Baker's Island, Mount Desert. The day was perfectly clear, and the battle was witnessed by Capt. Richardson, of Cranberry Island, and others from the light-house on Baker's Island. With a glass the vessels could be seen with perfect distinctness. The persons in the light-house counted 53 discharges from guns of very heavy calibre.

Capt. Carver, of the schooner *George Kilborn*, from Calais, arrived in Tremont about three hours after the engagement. He reports that he saw the whole engagement at about 10 to 12 miles distant from him. The engagement lasted about three-quarters of an hour, when the vessel which was taken to be the United States gunboat ran in for the land, and the other steamer, supposed the one that had been lying upon Grand Menan Banks, followed her in as near the shore as she dared to, apparently, and then went off. The gunboat went into Southwest Harbor, to Tremont, sent a boat ashore, and a messenger to the Post-office. The officer of the boat, on being asked what the firing meant, replied: "We had an engagement with a Confederate privateer and sunk her." The boat returned to the steamer, which then started off westward.

The facts in regard to the battle are confirmed by Capt. Ward, of the fishing schooner Signal, of Tremont, who arrived in port the next day. He was lying about six miles southeast from Duck Islands, saw the fight and saw the black steamer run out to sea by Mount Desert Rock.

There was a town meeting in Tremont on that day. The heavy discharges of artillery shook the buildings and rattled the glass so much as to alarm people, and many went to Southwest Harbor to learn what it meant. They there saw the steamer come in and the boat come ashore. Those at the Town-house counted 56 distinct discharges of heavy guns.

These are the facts amply vouched for which we have, through the politeness of Capt. Booth, of the schooner *Ceres*, from Tremont.

Of course every one will enquire what all this means? We can furnish no answer. The belief of those who witnessed the fight, was that it was a battle between a Confederate privateer and a United States gunboat—that the gunboat got the worst of it and came west to report and get help, and they had been constantly expecting an official report of the affair. Why has there been no official explanation of the matter? The Navy Department must be in possession of the facts. Some of those who saw her think the black steamer was the *Lord Clyde*.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Arming of City Regiments—Movements of Judge-Advocate Waterbury—Order from Gen. Canby—Number of Troops in our Harbor, &c., &c.

The greatest activity combined with the most profound secrecy is manifested in the military circles of our City, and in fact of the Department of the East generally. The most absolute harmony of purpose and of action appears to exist between the National and State authorities. It is a significant fact that yesterday Gov. Seymour issued orders for the issuing of large numbers of new arms to several of the City regiments; that the order is being executed rapidly and without public display.

The presence of Judge-Advocate Waterbury, formerly District-Attorney of this City, is likewise indicative of work. Judge Waterbury has just returned from Washington, where he did his utmost to induce the President to postpone the draft. He will remain here but for a day or two in the transaction of military business for the Governor, and then repair to the headquarters at Albany.

It will be remembered that during the riot Brig.-Gen. Canby established his headquarters at No. 300 Mulberry-street, that he might be in direct communication with the Police authorities. That exigency having passed, he has issued the following order, which explains itself, and in consequence of which the removal took place yesterday:

General Orders No. 7.—The following Staff Officers having been assigned to duty at these headquarters, are hereby announced to the command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Major C. T. Christensen, Capt. A. P. Fiske, Assistant Adjutants-General.

Major Lawrence Kip, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Inspector-General.

Capt. De Witt Clinton, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Judge Advocate.

Capt. John F. S. Gray, Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. Charles O. Wood, Ninth U. S. infantry, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery.

First Lieut. Heyward Cutting, Tenth U. S. infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

The headquarters of the command are established at No. 44 Bleecker-street.

The orderly hours for officers having business at these headquarters will be from 10 to 12 A. M., but important business will be attended to at any hour of the day or night, upon reporting to the orderly officer on duty.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant-General.

There is a very general misapprehension concerning the number of troops located in and about the city. It is stated on good authority that at the outside the present National force reaches the figure of 5,000 troops. That more will be sent here is more than probable, but there is no reason for believing the sensation stories concerning the presence of 10,000 or 15,000 men.

Headquarters, United States Troops, New-York City and Harbor, New-York, Aug. 5, 1863.

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C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adj't.-Gen.

Fortifying Maryland Heights.

A letter in the Boston *Journal*, said to be from a member of the Fourteenth Massachusetts, contains the following extract:

"We are busy in refitting our quarters and remounting the heavy guns, most of which have been saved and will soon be ready for use. To-day a hundred men were detached to draw two of the heaviest guns—one a 30-pound Parrott, weighing over 4,000 pounds, and the other a 24-pound smooth bore, weighing nearly 6,000 pounds—to the highest point of elevation, 1,100 feet above the river. This was done by means of a long rope furnished for the purpose, all the men taking hold of it after the style of an engine company. The whole battalion are now expecting to remain on the heights during the coming season, the Government having resolved to hold the place, and to furnish a larger force, more guns and better. Over 6,000 acres of woodland on Maryland and Loudon Heights have been cleared by the soldiers since the war commenced, in addition to the ordinary duties of military life.

JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Buchanan and Beauregard.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes letters from Buchanan and Beauregard, which were among the batch of correspondence belonging to Jeff. Davis, which were captured by our troops near Jackson, some days since. The following is Mr. Buchanan's letter. The letter is published just as written. The italics are Mr. Buchanan's:

[Private and Confidential.]

Wheatland, March 16, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I was in town this afternoon, and, receiving your letter there, I gave it a hasty answer, provoked thereto by the conduct of Cameron.

So far from having in any degree recoiled from the Missouri Compromise, I have prepared a letter to sustain it, written with all the little ability of which I am master. You may ask why has it not been published? The answer is very easy. From a careful examination of the proceedings in Congress, it is clear *that non-intervention is all that will be required by the South*. Webster's speech is to be the base of the compromise—it is lauded to the echo by distinguished Southern men—and what is it? Non-intervention, *and non-intervention simply because the Wilmot Proviso is not required to prevent the curse of Slavery from being inflicted on the Territories.* Under these circumstances it would be madness in me to publish my letter, and take higher ground for the South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to out-Herod Herod, and to be more Southern than the South. It could do no good, but might do much mischief.

The truth is, the South have got themselves into a condition on this question from which it appears to me now they cannot extricate themselves. My proposition of the Missouri Compromise was at once abandoned by them, and the cry was non-intervention. They fought the battle at the last Presidential election with this device upon their banners. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now everywhere rallying to non-intervention. They suppose in doing this they are standing by the South in the manner most acceptable to their Southern brethren. Our Democratic journals are praising the speech of Webster because all the appearances are that it is satisfactory to the South. It is now too late to change front with any hope of success. You may retreat with honor upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them there under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sorry both for your sakes and my own that such is the condition in which you are placed.

I say for my own sake, because I can never yield the position which I have deliberately taken in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and I shall be assailed by fanatics and Freesoilers as long as I live, for having gone further in support of the rights of the South than Southern Senators and Representatives. I am committed for the Missouri Compromise, *and that committal shall stand*.

Should there be any unexpected change in the aspect of affairs at Washington which would hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise letter would do any good, it shall yet be published.

I was about to write more, but this letter is long enough.

It may be, and doubtless was the fact, that in 1819 or 1820 my name was placed on a Committee which reported the resolutions to which that scamp, General Cameron, refers. I was then a young man, had a great veneration for the Chairman of the Committee as my legal preceptor, and probably was under the influence of the excitement then universal in Pennsylvania. I first went to Congress in December, 1821, and throughout my whole public career have been uniform in maintaining the just constitutional rights of the South. I have made more speeches on the subject, both on the floor of the Senate and at home, than probably any other man now living. One of them I now enclose to you *marked*, which fell into my hands last evening whilst I was looking for other matters.

I wish you would read my speech through on the veto power. It is the only one I ever made which fully pleases myself.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Jefferson Davis.

P. S.—Why did not the Southern gentlemen agree upon a common basis of settlement? Please to let me hear from you soon. I am invited *very specially* to a wedding in Washington, and possibly I may be there for one day on the 9th of April. Would to Heaven that Gen. Taylor might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise! I should glory in sustaining him.

Of Beauregard's letter the *Jounal* says:

"It relates mainly to the policy of sending two small armies by different routes to Utah to put down the Mormon rebellion, and exhibits a good deal more of the pedantry of his profession, and a good deal less of the ability he has been credited with, than so formal a document might have been expected to do. The conclusion of it alludes to the lack of protection of the people of Texas, and the partiality shown to New-England, which he illustrates in the following remarks: 'Are not the lives of Texan farmers as worthy of the tender care and protection of Congress as those of New-England abolition, freedom-shrieking, nutmeg peddlers? Only suppose that one of the latter could be murdered by an Indian or a pirate on their barren, rocky shores, what a hubbub and fuss would it not create from one end of the Union to the other? Even Southerners would join in the hue and cry! All our land and naval forces, including the Gulf squadron, would be ordered out forthwith to avenge the nigger stealer's death.' Following this bit of nonsense is his profession of faith on the Union question, which concludes the letter. It is dated Feb. 13, 1858, at New-Orleans.

I am no disunion man. I have lived long enough at the North to be able to appreciate fully the good qualities, energy, commercial aptitude and shrewdness of its inhabitants. But I, for one, will never submit tamely in any community, whatever may be its advantages, to be snubbed and robbed of my just rights, even at the risk of losing in the contest all that I may be possessed of. We have, in my humble opinion, no concessions to make to them, for to us the question of Slavery is one of life or death; to them it is one of fancy and of political capital. The more we yield to their unjust demands the more exacting they will become; for as their preponderance in our national council increases ours diminishes, until at last they shall have become so strong that they will not even deign to ask, but will order forthwith the execution of a measure which will bring death and desolation to our homes. But this is a question so familiar to your high intelligence and patriotism, that I will pursue it no further. Hoping that "all will end well that is well," I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. Jeff. Davis, U. S. Senator, Washington, D.C.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Fight on the Missouri River—All the Indians this Side the Rocky Mountains Hostile.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says Dr. Hoyt has just returned from the Idaho gold mines. He reports that in a battle between the passenger-steamers *Shreveport* and *Robert Campbell* and the Indians, 100 miles below Fort Union, on the Missouri River, twenty-eight Indians were killed, and a number wounded, and three whites were killed and two wounded. The boats were on a sandbar. They had two howitzers, and were barricaded with bundles of buffalo robes. Dr. Hoyt reports that all the Indians on this side of the Rocky Mountains are hostile. He thinks that the expedition of Capt. Fiske will fail.

A letter from Sibley's expedition, dated James River, July 21, says: "A battle is expected with the Indians within two days. It seems to be the design of the Indians to leave the prairie, and draw our forces into the hilly country of the Missouri, and there give them battle."

The Sabbath Convention at Saratoga.

Saratoga, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Sabbath Convention held two sessions to-day, with large attendance and increased interest. Dr. Willard Parker, of New-York, delivered an address on physiology in its relations to the Sabbath. Dr. Henry B. Smith, of New-York, read a paper on the philosophy of the Sabbath. President Hopkins, of Williams College, read a paper on the relation of the Sabbath to free institutions. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge reported resolutions in favor of means for securing a better observance of the Sabbath.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Advices from Charleston to the 7th inst.

THE PRIZE STEAMER KATE.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The United States revenue transport steamer *Flora*, Commander W. A. Booth, arrived here last evening from Charleston. She reports that she left Port Royal on Friday, the 7th, and passed by Charleston at 11 o'clock that evening, when heavy and rapid firing was heard. The bombarding was between Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the shells.

On the 8th, while off Cape Lookout, the *Flora* was boarded by the *James Adger*. On the 9th she had to put out her fires to repair her boilers, which detained her ten hours.

The United States gunboat *Western World*, Capt. Gregory, arrived, arrived this morning from Morehead City, N. C., with the prize steamer *Kate* in tow. The *Kate* is an English-built steamer, and was recently captured while attempting to run the blockade from Wilmington.

The Cherrystone boat arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon with two prisoners, father and son, charged with shooting two United States sentinels at Cherrystone last Saturday.

The old residents here say that yesterday was the warmest day experienced in these parts since 1836. A soldier died from sunstroke in the fortress.

THE DRAFT.

Who Are Deserters?

War Department,
Provost-Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1863.

Circular No. 67.—The following opinion of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, with regard to men who have been drafted, who were abroad or at sea at the time of draft, is published for the information and guidance of officers of this Bureau, viz.:

"The class of persons referred to, if deserters according to the letter of the statute, are not so according to its spirit, and should not be so treated by the Government. The drafted men who are declared to be deserters for having failed to report themselves for duty are those who have had actual personal notice, or constructive notice, from leaving a summons at their last place of residence, that they have been drafted, and that their attendance at the place of rendezvous named is required. It is assumed that the constructive notice has reached the parties, and hence they are denounced as deserters for not obeying it. Desertion involves a criminal *intent*, and a man cannot, in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be held to have deserted a service when he did not know he belonged to it—to have neglected a duty when he had no means of knowing that it had been imposed upon him. The law would stultify itself were it to declare otherwise. Ignorance of the law excuses no man, but ignorance of facts always does. The law obliges no man to do an impossible thing, nor can it on any principle hold him responsible for not having done it. When, therefore, a drafted man is abroad or at sea, or otherwise placed in such circumstances as to render it physically impossible for him to have had knowledge of the draft, and of his duty under it, he should not be advertised or treated as a deserter. Such a step would be cruel, and would shock that sense of public justice which all entertain. If such persons do not, without delay, report themselves for duty after receiving information that they have been drafted, they should be arrested as deserters. It will be for the Secretary of War to determine how long the public interests will permit the Government to wait for the return of this class of persons. Unquestionably the drafted men who do not within a reasonable time return to the country, so as to enter the service, should not be accepted as a part of the quota of troops due from the State to which they belong."

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

In Washington.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 11.

Sylvester B. English claimed exemption on the ground of physical disability, but upon examination he was accepted, much to his chagrin and disappointment. He then requested permission to go and obtain a substitute, but Capt. Scheelz took his descriptive roll, and sent him to the camp near the "Circle," and he will have to make arrangements for a substitute after arriving there.

A number of ladies attended at the City Hall for the purpose of pleading for relatives who had been drafted. They were all, however, firmly, but courteously informed by Capt. Scheets, that no exemption could be made except for legal cause, and that, as ladies were not drafted, there was no necessity for their presence. Many of them brought the papers of their relatives, and supposed that would answer every purpose.

One drafted man brought as a substitute a dilapidated Teuton, who looked as though he had just got off of a seven-months' spree, and had been pickled up in a lager bier barrel from time immemorial. Capt. Scheets concluded that the substitute could not supply a place in Uncle Sam's army.

The two first genuine black substitutes were offered to-day and accepted. They were offered by Wm. Wormley and John F. Cook, two well-known colored men of light complexion, and it seems that they had picked out two of the blackest darkies as substitutes to be had for money.

While the Board have been engaged in hearing the claims of those wishing to be exempted, Lewis Clephane, Esq., the receiver of commutation money, has commenced to receive the exemption money from various parties, but up to the present time has received the sum necessary to secure exemption but from four—Messrs. Thomas E. Kidwell, John P. Franklin, G. T. McGlue and Henry McGlue. Many persons who would have paid their commutation money have purchased substitutes, the prices of whom range from $150 to $250; but as the demand increases the prices will go up, and in a short time the commutationers will roll in their piles in swarms, doubtless.

Skedaddlers Arrested.

From the Boston Journal.

Among the persons drafted in the Fourth District, were three of the table waiters at the American House in this city. After receiving their notifications the three conscripts left the city and went to Wolfboro, N. H., where they obtained employment at the Pavilion, and doubtless thought themselves safely "out of the draft," but Provost-Marshal Howe was on the lookout for them, and yesterday three United States detectives appeared at the Pavilion in Wolfboro, where they identified the three deserters, and took them into custody, informing them that they would be taken on board the next boat for Alton Bay and thence to Boston.

This roused the ire of certain Copperheads who were stopping at the Pavilion, and who managed to get up quite a demonstration, advising the conscripts to resist and not to return with the officers. We are further informed that one of the most prominent of the opponents to the enforcement of the law was an ex-office holder at this port and a resident of Ward 10 in this city, who harangued the crowd, arguing that the conscription law was unconstitutional, and intimating that the officers had no right to take the men away, etc. It is also stated that the daughter of this individual joined with the others in hissing the officers and making other unladylike demonstrations.

As the time approached for the boat to leave, one the officers very coolly informed the crowd that it was not for him to either argue or decide upon the constitutionality of the law, and even if it was in his place to do so, he had not the time to do it then, as the boat was about leaving. He and his brother officers had only their duty to perform, and that they were bound to do at all hazards. The crowd were very much excited, but the firm bearing of the officers, and the intimidation of a revolver prevented any further active demonstrations of opposition. The officers, with their three prisoners, left on the boat, and safely reached this city by the regular train.—*Journal.*

Where the Volunteers Come From.

From the Utica Herald.

We have expressed our surprise that the *Observer* made no objection to our statement that the Democratic counties are responsible for nearly all the deficiencies under the volunteer calls. The *Observer* has this response:

"We made 'no objection,' because we thought it useless to notice so shameless a specimen of mendacity. The Adjutant-General's report shows that 37 counties were deficient last year in filling their quotas. Of these 37 counties, 11 gave Democratic majorities, and 26 gave Republican majorities at the last election!"

"Shameless specimen of mendacity" was it to tell such plain truth, and to support the statement by evidence too bristling for our doughty neighbor to touch? If the *Observer* would not think us too mendacious, we should like to repeat a few more figures bearing on this question of volunteering. We take them from the last report of Adjutant-General Hillhouse, and quote them for the purpose of showing, on authority above question, where the volunteers have really gone from:

UNDER PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY 2, 1862.

Republican Counties.	Volunteers furnished.	Deficiency.	Excess.	Wads. maj.
Alleghany	1118	178	—	3303
Broome	1049	61	—	1552
Cattaragus	1053	304	—	1584
Cayuga	1440	284	—	2369
Chautauqua	1608	198	—	3466
Chenango	1243	23	—	1239
Cortland	683	131	—	1611
Delaware	1146	176	—	466
Essex	487	385	—	841
Franklin	659	295	—	75
Fulton & Hamilton	829	11	—	31
Genesee	933	63	—	932
Herkimer	No returns.		—	1163
Jefferson	2093	67	—	2457
Lewis	739	145	—	178
Livingston	1183	41	—	1269
Madison	1103	243	—	2142
Monroe	3374	—	262	772
Niagara	1624	—	78	2
Oneida	2895	359	—	481
Onondaga	2701	103	—	1553
Ontario	1404	—	26	1134
Orleans	996	—	108	1159
Oswego	2409	—	61	2000
St. Lawrence	2325	261	—	6075
Saratoga	1287	213	—	554
Schuyler	No returns.		—	584
Steuben	No returns.		—	1667
Tioga	864	24	—	576
Tompkins	948	24	—	1378
Warren	553	107	—	284
Washington	1443	—	23	1788
Wayne	1564	—	88	1238
Wyoming	761	227	—	1280
Yates	671	—	43	1251
Totals	43,185	4,025	689	
Deduct Surplus		689		
Net Deficiency		3,336		

Democratic Counties.	Volunteers furnished.	Deficiency.	Excess.	Seymour maj.
Albany	3674	—	150	2429
Chemung	No returns.		—	42
Clinton	840	574	—	501
Columbia	1484	—	26	755
Dutchess	1976	32	—	414
Erie	3406	984	—	2141
Greene	502	486	—	1194
Kings	6843	1789	—	6632
Montgomery	947	7	—	1876
New-York	6637	18,523	—	31,776
Orange	2011	—	39	779
Otsego	1221	329	—	36
Putnam	469	23	—	467
Queens	1779	—	5	1306
Rensselaer	2769	—	99	971
Richmond	788	—	8	1258
Rockland	258	438	—	1093
Schenectady	626	—	8	75
Schoharie	572	494	—	2129
Seneca	874	—	4	563
Suffolk	1339	—	1	50
Sullivan	980	—	10	837
Ulster	No returns.		—	1121
Westchester	2264	813	—	2311
Totals	42,199	24,492	350	
Deduct surplus		350		
Net deficiency		24,142		

These figures show at a glance what has been done and what has not been done, in the way of volunteering in the several Republican and Democratic counties. We have classified the counties according to their majorities, and stated opposite each the number of troops raised toward the quota of July 2, and also the respective deficiencies or excesses under the quota. The result presented is as follows:

	Republican Counties.	Democratic Counties.
Volunteers furnished	43,185	42,199
Deficiencies	4,025	24,492
Excesses	689	350
Net deficiency	3,336	24,142

The thirty-six Republican counties, with a population of 1,630,647, raised 43,185 volunteers under this call; the twenty-four Democratic counties, with a population of 2,249,060, raised 42,142; less than the Republican couties by 986, although the population of the latter was less by 618,413.

A truer test—in fact, the only true test—is to compare the number of volunteers sent with the number of the arms-bearing population, as it is by this the quotas are regulated. The following comparison exhibits this view of the case, the number of the arms-bearing population being ascertained by adding to the number enrolled under the State draft the number of enlistments:

	Republican Counties.	Democratic Counties.
Arms-bearing population	329,449	520,538
Volunteers furnished	43,185	42,119

The simple result of this comparison is that in the aggregate, the Republican counties have sent *thirteen* volunteers, where the Democratic counties have sent *eight!*

This is no merely partial view of the matter. The comparison covers the whole of the Republican and Democratic counties respectively; and therefore is not open to the objection of being based on exceptional instances selected for bolstering up a false case.

The net deficiencies in the Democratic sections of the State amount to 24,142, against 3,336 in the Republican counties. These are the irrefutable figures of the State records, and cannot be made to give a more creditable verdict for the Democracy except by a transparent perversion of their import.

Have Democrats any right to complain if these deficiencies are added to the conscription quotas of the counties where they occur?

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Trouble with the Secessionists in the Southern Counties.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The State is full of rumors of a contemplated rising of the Secessionists, consequently there is an uneasy feeling in the public mind. On the 6th an affray occurred at Visalia, a small town in Tillare County, between the Secessionists and the soldiers stationed there. One of the latter was killed. Several of the former were wounded. Thirty-six shots were exchanged. Tillare and the adjoining counties in the southern part of the State, contain numerous Secessionists. At Visalia, great excitement prevailed. Some Union citizens, who organized as a home guard, and others, pursued the parties who had fired at the soldiers.

The house of the man who shot the soldier was burned down on the night of the 7th, which exasperated both Unionists and Secessionists, each accusing the other of the deed. Gen. Wright, the military commander at San Francisco, telegraphed that all the spare arms among the soldiers at Visalia, be distributed among the loyal citizens, and dispatched troops of cavalry from Owens' River to Visalia.

To-day rumors are current of Secessionist outbreaks in Santa Clara and Salano Counties, north and south of the bay, respectively. Both counties contain a large secession element. The reports are discredited, but their ready circulation creates alarm.

Gen. Wright telegraphed some days since to Washington for the Government immediately to begin the new defences of San Francisco, costing about $100,000, but has received no reply. Last night the City Supervisors voted to the city's guarantee of repayment to any person who would advance $20,000 to enable the General instantly to commence proper fortifications.

Sailed on the 8th, *Boanerges*, Capt. Dunn, for Hong Kong, with $545,000 in treasure, and a cargo of wheat, flour, potatoes and lumber valued at $370,000.

Cleared, on the 5th, *Helen Nicholson*, Capt. Holliday, for Shanghai, now waiting for a crew, with $125,000 in silver bars, and a cargo of lumber and flour.

Arrived on the 11th, *Crescent City*, Elwell, from Philadelphia.

Sailed 9th, *Huntsville*, Staman, for Coquimbo.

Count Joannes Indicted as a Common Nuisance.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Grand Jury of Suffolk County have indicted George, the Count Joannes, as a common "barrator," or, in the words of the indictment, as a "common nuisance," for stirring up unnecessary strifes, suits and controversies among quiet and honest citizens of the Commonwealth. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,000 for trial.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

Gen. Grant's Official Report.

Report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from the day Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT assumed immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh to the surrender of that place.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 6, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, and coöperating forces, from the date of my assuming the immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, Mississippi, to the reduction of that place.

From the moment of taking command in person, I became satisfied that Vicksburgh could only be turned from the south side, and, in accordance with this conviction, I prosecuted the work on the canal, which had been located by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, across the peninsula, on the Louisiana side of the river, with all vigor, hoping to make a channel which would pass transports for moving the army and carrying supplies to the new base of operations thus provided. The task was much more herculean than it at first appeared, and was made much more so by the almost continuous rains that fell during the whole of the time this work was prosecuted. The river, too, continued to rise and make a large expenditure of labor necessary to keep the water out of our camps and the canal.

Finally, on the 8th of March, the rapid rise of the river and the consequent great pressure upon the dam across the canal, near the upper end, at the main Mississippi levee, caused it to give way and let through the low lands back of our camps a torrent of water that separated the north and south shores of the peninsula as effectually as if the Mississippi flowed between them. This occurred when the enterprise promised success within a short time. There was some delay in trying to repair damages. It was found, however, that with the then stage of water, some other plan would have to be adopted for getting below Vicksburg with transports.

Capt. F. L. PRIME, Chief Engineer, and Col. G. G. PRIDE, who was acting on my Staff, prospected a route through the bayous which run from near Milliken's Bend on the north and New-Carthage on the south, through Roundaway Bayou into the Tensas River. Their report of the practicability of this route determined me to commence work upon it. Having three dredge-boats at the time the work of opening this route was executed with great rapidity. One small steamer and a number of barges were taken through the channel thus opened, but the river commencing about the middle of April to fall rapidly, and the roads becoming passable between Milliken's Bend and New-Carthage, made it impracticable and unnecessary to open water communication between these points.

Soon after commencing the first canal spoken of, I caused a channel to be cut from the Mississippi River into Lake Providence; also one from the Mississippi River into Coldwater, by way of Yazoo Pass.

I had no great expectations of important results from the former of these, but having more troops than could be employed to advantage at Young's Point, and knowing that Lake Providence was connected by Bayou Baxter with Bayou Macon, a navigable stream through which transports might pass into the Mississippi below, through Tensas, Wachita and Red Rivers, I thought it possible that a route might be opened in that direction which would enable me to coöperate with Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson.

By the Yazoo Pass route I only expected at first to get into the Yazoo by way of Coldwater and Tallahatchie with some lighter gunboats and a few troops, and destroy the enemy's transports in that stream and some gunboats which I knew he was building. The navigation, however, proved so much better than had been expected that I thought for a time of the possibility of making this the route for obtaining a foothold on high land above Haines' Bluff, Mississippi, and small-class steamers were accordingly ordered for transporting an army that way. Major-Gen. J. B. McPHERSON, commanding Seventeenth army corps, was directed to hold his corps in readiness to move by this route; and one division from each of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth corps were collected near the entrance of the Pass to be added to his command. It soon became evident that a sufficient number of boats of the right class could not be obtained for the movement of more than one division.

While my forces were opening one end of the Pass, the enemy was diligently closing the other end, and in this way succeeded in gaining time to strongly fortify Greenwood, below the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha. The advance of the expedition, consisting of one division of McCLERNAND's corps, from Helena, commanded by Brig.-Gen. L. F. ROSS, and the Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments Missouri infantry, from SHERMAN's corps, as sharpshooters on the gunboats, succeeded in reaching Coldwater on the 2d day of March, after much difficulty, and the partial disabling of most of the boats. From the entrance into Coldwater to Fort Pemberton, at Greenwood, Mississippi, no great difficulty of navigation was experienced, nor any interruption of magnitude from the enemy. Fort Pemberton extends from the Tallahatchie to the Yazoo, at Greenwood. Here the two rivers come within a few hundred yards of each other. The land around the fort is low, and at the time of the attack was entirely overflowed. Owing to this fact no movement could be made by the army to reduce it, but all depended upon the ability of the gunboats to silence the guns of the enemy, and enable the transports to run down, and land troops immediately on the fort itself. After an engagement of several hours the gunboats drew off, being unable to silence the batteries. Brig.-Gen. J. F. QUIMBY, commanding a division of McPHERSON's corps, met the expedition under Ross with his division on its return near Fort Pemberton, on the 21st of March, and being the senior, assumed the command of the entire expedition, and returned to the position Ross had occupied.

On the 23d day of March I sent orders for the withdrawal of all the forces operating in that direction, for the purpose of concentrating my army at Milliken's Bend.

On the 14th day of March, Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding Mississippi Squadron, informed me that he had made a reconnoissance up Steele's Bayou, and partially through Black Bayou toward Deer Creek, and so far as explored these water courses were reported navigable for the smaller iron-clads. Information given mostly, I believe, by the negroes of the country, was to the effect that Deer Creek could be navigated to Rolling Fork, and that from there through the Sunflower to the Yazoo River there was no question about the navigation. On the following morning I accompanied Admiral PORTER in the ram *Price*, several iron-clads preceding us, up through Steele's Bayou to near Black Bayou.

At this time our forces were at a dead-lock at Greenwood, and I looked upon the success of this enterprise as of vast importance. It would, if successful, leave Greenwood between two forces of ours, and would necessarily cause the immediate abandonment of that stronghold.

About thirty steamers of the enemy would have been destroyed or fallen into our hands. Seeing that the great obstacles to navigation, so far as I had gone, was from overhanging trees, I left Admiral PORTER near Black Bayou, and pushed back to Young's Point for the purpose of sending forward a pioneer corps to remove these difficulties. Soon after my return to Young's Point Admiral PORTER sent back to me for a coöperating military force. SHERMAN was promptly sent with one division of his corps. The number of steamers suitable for the navigation of these bayous being limited, most of the force was sent up the Mississippi River to Eagle's Bend, a point where the river runs within one mile of Steele's Bayou, thus saving an important part of this difficult navigation. The expedition failed, probably more from want of knowledge as to what would be required to open this route than from any impracticability in the navigation of the streams and bayous through which it was proposed to pass. Want of this knowledge led the expedition on until difficulties were encountered, and then it would become necessary to send back to Young's Point for the means of removing them. This gave the enemy time to move forces to effectually checkmate further progress, and the expedition was withdrawn when within a few hundred yards of free and open navigation to the Yazoo.

All this may have been providential in driving us ultimately to a line of operations which has proven eminently successful.

For further particulars of the Steele's Bayou expedition, see report of Maj.-Gen. W. F. SHERMAN, forwarded on the 12th of April.

As soon as I decided to open water communication from a point on the Mississippi near Milliken's Bend to New-Carthage, I determined to occupy the latter place, it being the first point below Vicksburgh that could be reached by land at the stage of water then existing, and the occupancy of which, while it secured to us a point on the Mississippi River, would also protect the main line of communication by water. Accordingly, the Thirteenth army corps, Maj.-Gen. J. A. McCLERNAND commanding, was directed to take up its line of march on the 29th day of March for New-Carthage, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps to follow, moving no faster than supplies and ammunition could be transported to them.

The roads, though level, were intolerably bad, and the movement was therefore necessarily slow. Arriving at SMITH's plantation, two miles from New-Carthage, it was found that the levee of Bayou Vidal was broken in several places, thus leaving New-Carthage an island.

All the boats that could be were collected from the different bayous in the vicinity, and others were built, but the transportation of an army in this way was found exceedingly tedious. Another route had to be found. This was done by making a further march around Vidal to PERKINS' plantation, a distance of twelve miles more, making the whole distance to be marched from Milliken's Bend to reach water communication on the opposite side of the point, thirty-five miles. Over this distance, with bad roads to contend against, supplies of ordnance stores and provisions had to be hauled by wagons with which to commence the campaign on the opposite side of the river.

At the same time that I ordered the occupation of New-Carthage, preparations were made for running transports by the Vicksburgh batteries with Admiral PORTER's gunboat fleet.

On the night of the 16th of April, Admiral PORTER's fleet, and the transports *Silver Wave*, *Forest Queen* and *Henry Clay*, ran the Vicksburgh batteries. The boilers of the transports were protected as well as possible with hay and cotton. More or less commissary stores were put on each. All three of these boats were struck more or less frequently while passing the enemy's batteries, and the *Henry Clay*, by the explosion of a shell or by other means, was set on fire and entirely consumed. The other two boats were somewhat injured, but not seriously disabled. No one on board of either was hurt.

As these boats succeeded in getting by so well, I ordered six more to be prepared in like manner for running the batteries. These latter, viz: *Tigress*, *Anglo Saxon*, *Cheeseman*, *Empire City*, *Horizonia* and *Moderator*, left Milliken's Bend on the night of the 22d of April, and five of them got by, but in a somewhat damaged condition. The *Tigress* received a shot in her hull below the water-line, and sunk on the Louisiana shore soon after passing the last of the batteries. The crews of these steamers, with the exception of that of the *Forest Queen*, Capt. D. CONWAY, and the *Silver Wave*, Capt. McMILLAN, were composed of volunteers from the army. Upon the call for volunteers for this dangerous enterprise, officers and men presented themselves by hundreds, anxious to undertake the trip. The names of those whose services were accepted will be given in a separate report.

It is a striking feature, so far as my observation goes, of the present volunteer army of the United States, that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment.

The transports injured in running the blockade were repaired by order of Admiral PORTER, who was supplied with the material for such repairs as they required, and who was and is ever ready to afford all the assistance in his power for the furtherance of the success of our arms. In a very short time five of the transports were in running order, and the remainder were in a condition to be used as barges in the moving of troops. Twelve barges loaded with forage and rations were sent in tow of the last six boats that run the blockade; one half of them got through in a condition to be used.

Owing to the limited number of transports below Vicksburgh, it was found necessary to extend our line of land travel to Hard Times, La., which, by the circuitous route it was necessary to take, increased the distance to about seventy miles from Milliken's Bend, our starting point.

The Thirteenth army corps being all through to the Mississippi, and the Seventeenth army corps well on the way, so much of the Thirteenth as could be got on board the transports and barges, were put aboard and moved to the front of Grand Gulf on the 29th of April. The plan here was that the navy should silence the guns of the enemy, and the troops land under cover of the gunboats, and carry the place by storm.

At 8 o'clock A. M. the Navy made the attack, and kept it up for more than five hours in the most gallant manner. From a tug out in the stream I witnessed the whole engagement. Many times it seemed to me the gunboats were within pistol-shot of the enemy's batteries. It soon became evident that the guns of the enemy were too elevated and their fortifications too strong to be taken from the water-side. The whole range of hills on that side were known to be lined with rifle-pits, besides the field artillery could be moved to any position where it could be made useful in case of an attempt at landing. This determined me to again run the enemy's batteries, turn his position by effecting a landing at Rodney, or at Bruinsburgh, between Grand Gulf and Rodney. Accordingly, orders were immediately given for the troops to debark at Hard Times, La., and march across to the plain immediately below Grand Gulf. At dark the gunboats again engaged the batteries, and all the transports ran by, receiving but two or three shots in the passage, and these without injury. I had some time previously ordered a reconnoissance to a point opposite Bruinsburgh, to ascertain, if possible, from persons in the neighborhood, the character of the road leading to the highlands back of Bruinsburgh. During the night, I learned from a negro man that there was a good road from Bruinsburgh to Port Gibson, which determined me to land there.

The work of ferrying the troops to Bruinsburg was commenced at daylight in the morning, the gunboats as well as transports being used for the purpose.

As soon as the thirteenth army corps was landed, and could draw three days' rations to put in haversacks, (no wagons were allowed to cross until the troops were all over,) they were started on the road to Port Gibson. I deemed it a matter of vast importance that the highlands should be reached without resistance.

The Seventeenth corps followed as rapidly as it could be put across the river.

About 2 o'clock on the 1st of May, the advance of the enemy was met eight miles from Bruinsburgh, on the road to Port Gibson. He was forced to fall back, but as it was dark, he was not pursued far until daylight. Early on the morning of the 1st I went out, accompanied by members of my Staff, and found McCLERNAND with his corps engaging the enemy about four miles from Port Gibson. At this point the roads branched in exactly opposite directions, both, however, leading to Port Gibson. The enemy had taken position on both branches, thus dividing as he fell back the pursuing forces. The nature of the ground in that part of the country is such that a very small force could retard the progress of a much larger one for many hours. The roads usually run on narrow, elevated ridges, with deep and impenetrable ravines on either side. On the right were the divisions of HOVEY, CARR, and SMITH, and on the left the division of OSTERHAUS, of McCLERNAND's corps. The three former succeeded in driving the enemy from position to position back toward Port Gibson steadily all day.

OSTERHAUS did not, however, move the enemy from the position occupied by him on our left until LOGAN's division of McPHERSON's corps arrived.

McCLERNAND, who was with the right in person, sent repeated messages to me before the arrival of LOGAN to send LOGAN and QUIMBY's divisions of McPHERSON's corps to him.

I had been on that as well as all other parts of the field, and could not see how they could be used there to advantage. However, as soon as the advance of McPHERSON's corps (LOGAN's division) arrived, I sent one brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. E. SMITH Commanding, to the left to the assistance of OSTERHAUS.

By the judicious disposition made of this brigade, under the immediate supervision of McPHERSON and LOGAN, a position was soon obtained giving us an advantage which soon drove the enemy from that part of the field, to make no further stand south of Bayou Pierre.

The enemy was here repulsed with a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The repulse of the enemy on our left took place late in the afternoon. He was pursued toward Port Gibson, but night closing in, and the enemy making the appearance of another stand, the troops slept upon their arms until daylight.

In the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated across Bayou Pierre, on the Grand Gulf road, and a brigade of LOGAN's division was sent to divert his attention while a floating bridge was being built across Bayou Pierre, immediately at Port Gibson. This bridge was completed, eight miles marched by McPHERSON's corps to the north fork of Bayou Pierre, that stream bridged, and the advance of this corps commenced passing over it at 5 o'clock the following morning.

On the 3d the enemy was pursued to Hawkinson's Ferry, with slight skirmishing all day, during which we took quite a number of prisoners, mostly straggler's from the enemy.

Finding that Grand Gulf had been evacuated, and that the advance of my forces was already fifteen miles out from there, and on the road, too, they would have to take to reach either Vicksburgh, Jackson, or any intermediate point on the railroad between the two places, I determined not to march them back, but taking a small escort of cavalry, some fifteen or twenty men, I went to the gulf myself, and made the necessary arrangements for changing my base of supplies from Bruinsburgh to Grand Gulf.

In moving from Milliken's Bend, the Fifteenth army corps, Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN commanding, was left to be the last to start. To prevent heavy reinforcements going from Vicksburgh to the assistance of the Grand Gulf forces, I directed SHERMAN to make a demonstration on Haines' Bluff, and to make all the *show* possible. From information since received from prisoners captured this *ruse* succeeded admirably.

It had been my intention, up to the time of crossing the Mississippi river, to collect all my forces at Grand Gulf, and get on hand a good supply of provisions and ordnance stores before moving, and in the meantime to detach an army corps to coöperate with General BANKS on Port Hudson and effect a junction of our forces.

About this time I received a letter from General BANKS giving his position west of the Mississippi river, and stating that he could return to Baton Rouge by the 10th of May; that by the reduction of Port Hudson he could join me with 12,000 men.

I learned about the same time that troops were expected at Jackson from the southern cities, with Gen. BEAUREGARD in command. To delay until the 10th of May, and for the reduction of Port Hudson after that, the accession of 12,000 men would not leave me relatively so strong as to move promptly with what I had. Information received from day to day of the movements of the enemy also impelled me to the course pursued. While lying at Hawkinson's Ferry waiting for wagons, supplies, and SHERMAN's corps, which had come forward in the meantime, demonstrations were made, successfully I believe, to induce the enemy to think that route and the one by Hall's Ferry above were objects of much solicitude to me. Reconnoissances were made to the west side of the Big Black to within six miles of Warrenton. On the 7th of May an advance was ordered, McPHERSON's corps keeping the road nearest Black River to Rocky Springs, McCLERNAND's corps keeping the ridge road from Willow Spring's, and SHERMAN following with his corps divided on the two roads. All the ferries were closely guarded until our troops were well advanced. It was my intention here to hug the Black River as closely as possible with McCLERNAND's and SHERMAN's corps, and get them to the railroad, at some place between Edward's Station and Bolton. McPHERSON was to move by way of Utica to Raymond, and from thence into Jackson, destroying the railroad, telegraph, public stores, &c., and push west to rejoin the main force. Orders were given to McPHERSON accordingly. SHERMAN was moved forward on the Edward's Station road, crossing Fourteen Mile Creek at Dillon's Plantation; McCLERNAND was moved across the same creek, further west, sending one division of his corps by the Baldwin's Ferry road as far as the river. At the crossing of Fourteen Mile Creek both McCLERNAND and SHERMAN had considerable skirmishing with the enemy to get possession of the crossing.

McPHERSON met the enemy near Raymond two brigades strong under GREGG and WALKER, on the same day engaged him, and after several hours' hard fighting drove him with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Many threw down their arms and deserted.

My position at this time was with SHERMAN's corps, some seven miles west of Raymond, and about the centre of the army.

On the night of the 12th of May, after orders had been given for the corps of McCLERNAND and SHERMAN to march toward the railroad by parallel roads—the former in the direction of Edward's Station, and the latter to a point on the railroad between Edward's Station and Bolton—the order was changed, and both were directed to move toward Raymond.

This was in consequence of the enemy having retreated toward Jackson after his defeat at Raymond, and of information that reinforcements were daily arriving at Jackson, and that Gen. JOE JOHNSON was hourly expected there to take command in person. I, therefore, determined to make sure of that place and leave no enemy in my rear.

McPHERSON moved on the 13th to Clinton, destroyed the railroad and telegraph, and captured some important dispatches from Gen. PEMBERTON to Gen. GREGG, who had commanded the day before in the battle of Raymond. SHERMAN moved to a parallel position on the Mississippi Springs and Jackson road; McCLERNAND moved to a point near Raymond.

The next day SHERMAN and McPHERSON moved their entire forces toward Jackson. The rain fell in torrents all the night before, and continued until about noon of that day, making the roads at first slippery and then miry. Notwithstanding, the troops marched in excellent order without straggling and in the best of spirits about fourteen miles, and engaged the enemy about 12 o'clock M. near Jackson. McCLERNAND occupied Clinton with one division, Mississippi Springs with another; Raymond with a third, and had BLAIR's division of SHERMAN's corps, with a wagon train, still in the rear near New Auburn, while McARTHUR, with one brigade of his division of McPHERSON's corps was moving towards Raymond on the Utica road. It was not the intention to move these forces any nearer Jackson, but to have them in a position where they would be in supporting distance if the resistance at Jackson should prove more obstinate than there seemed reason to expect.

The enemy marched out the bulk of his force on the Clinton road, and engaged McPHERSON's corps about two and a half miles from the city. A small force of artillery and infantry took a strong position in front of SHERMAN, about the same distance out. By a determined advance of our skirmishers these latter were soon driven within their rifle-pits just outside the city. It was impossible to ascertain the strength of the enemy at this part of the line in time to justify an immediate assault; consequently, McPHERSON's two divisions engaged the main bulk of the rebel garrison at Jackson without further aid than the moral support given them by the knowledge the enemy had of a force to the south side of the city, and the few infantry and artillery of the enemy posted there to impede SHERMAN's progress. SHERMAN soon discovered the weakness of the enemy by sending a reconnoitering party to his right, which also had the effect of causing the enemy to retreat from this part of his line. A few of the artillerists, however, remained in their places, firing upon SHERMAN's troops, until the last moment, evidently instructed to do so, with the expectation of being captured in the end. On entering the city it was found that the main body of the enemy had retreated north, after a heavy engagement of more than two hours with McPHERSON's corps, in which he was badly beaten. He was pursued until near night, but without further damage to him.

During that evening I learned that Gen. JOHNSTON, as soon as he had satisfied himself that Jackson was to be attacked, had ordered PEMBERTON peremptorily to march out from the direction of Vicksburgh and attack our rear. Availing myself of this information, I immediately issued orders to McCLERNAND and BLAIR, of SHERMAN's corps, to face their troops toward Bolton, with a view to reaching Edward's Station, marching on different roads converging near Bolton. These troops were admirably located for such a move. McPHERSON was ordered to retrace his steps early in the morning of the 15th on the Clinton road. SHERMAN was left in Jackson to destroy the railroads, bridges, factories, workshops, arsenals, and everything valuable for the support of the enemy. This was accomplished in the most effectual manner.

On the afternoon of the 15th I proceeded as far west as Clinton, through which place McPHERSON's corps passed to within supporting distance of HOVEY's division of McCLERNAND's corps, which had moved that day on the same road to within one and a half mile of Bolton. On reaching Clinton, at 4:45 P. M., I ordered McCLERNAND to move his command early the next morning toward Edward's Depot, marching so as to feel the enemy, if he encountered him, but not to bring on a general engagement unless he was confident he was able to defeat him; and also to order BLAIR to move with him.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, two men, employes on the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad, who had passed through PEMBERTON's army the night before, were brought to my headquarters. They stated PEMBERTON's force to consist of about eighty regiments, with ten batteries of artillery, and that the whole force was estimated by the enemy at about twenty-five thousand men. From them I also learned the positions being taken up by the enemy, and his intention of attacking our rear. I had determined to leave one division of SHERMAN's corps one day longer in Jackson, but this information determined me to bring his entire command up at once, and I accordingly dispatched him, at 5:30 A. M., to move with all possible speed until he came up with the main force near Bolton. My dispatch reached him at 7:10 A. M., and his advance division was in motion in one hour from that time. A dispatch was sent to BLAIR, at the same time, to push forward his division in the direction of Edward's Station with all possible dispatch. McCLERNAND was directed to establish communication between BLAIR and OSTERHAUS, of his corps, and keep it up, moving the former to the support of the latter. McPHERSON was ordered forward, at 5:45 A. M., to join McCLERNAND, and Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of my Staff, was sent forward to communicate the information received, and with verbal instructions to McCLERNAND as to the disposition of his forces. At an early hour I left for the advance, and on arriving at the crossing of the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad with the road from Raymond to Bolton, I found McPHERSON's advance and his pioneer corps engaged in rebuilding a bridge on the former road that had been destroyed by the cavalry of OSTERHAUS' division that had gone into Bolton the night before. The train of HOVEY's division was at a halt, and blocked up the road from further advance on the Vicksburgh road. I ordered all quartermasters and wagonmasters to draw their teams to one side, and make room for the passage of troops. McPHERSON was brought up by this road. Passing to the front, I found HOVEY's division of the Thirteenth army corps at a halt, with our skirmishers and the enemy's pickets near each other. HOVEY was bringing the troops into line, ready for battle, and could have brought on an engagement at any moment. The enemy had taken up a very strong position on a narrow ridge, his left resting on a height where the road makes a sharp turn to the left approaching Vicksburgh. The top of the ridge and the precipitous hillside to the left of the road are covered by a dense forest and undergrowth. To the right of the road the timber extends a short distance down the hill, and then opens into cultivated fields on a gentle slope and into a valley extending for a considerable distance. On the road and into the wooded ravine and hill-side HOVEY's division was disposed for the attack. McPHERSON's two divisions—all of his corps with him on the march from Milliken's Bend (until RANSOM's brigade arrived that day after the battle)—were thrown to the right of the road, properly speaking, the enemy's rear. But I would not permit an attack to be commenced by our troops until I could hear from McCLERNAND, who was advancing with four divisions, two of them on a road intersecting the Jackson road about one mile from where the troops above described were placed, and about the centre of the enemy's line; the other two divisions on a road still north and nearly the same distance off.

I soon heard from McCLERNAND through members of his Staff and my own whom I had sent to him early in the morning, and found that by the nearest practicable route of communication he was two and a half miles distant. I sent several successive messages to him to push forward with all rapidity. There had been continuous firing between HOVEY's skirmishers and the rebel advance, which, by 11 o'clock, grew into a battle. For some time this division bore the brunt of the conflict; but finding the enemy too strong for them, at the instance of HOVEY I directed first one and then a second brigade from CROCKER's division to reinforce him. All this time LOGAN's division was working upon the enemy's left and rear and weakened his front attack most wonderfully. The troops here opposing us evidently far outnumbered ours. Expecting McCLERNAND momentarily, with four divisions, including BLAIR's, I never felt a doubt of the result. He did not arrive, however, until the enemy had been driven from the field, after a terrible contest of hours, with a heavy loss of killed, wounded and prisoners, and a number of pieces of artillery. It was found afterward that the Vicksburgh road, after following the ridge in a southerly direction for about one mile and to where it intersected one of the Raymond roads, turns almost to the west, down the hill and across the valley in which LOGAN was operating on the rear of the enemy. One brigade of LOGAN's division had, unconscious of this important fact, penetrated nearly to this road, and compelled the enemy to retreat to prevent capture. As it was, much of his artillery and LORING's division of his army was cut off, beside the prisoners captured. On the call of HOVEY for more reinforcements, just before the rout of the enemy commenced, I ordered McPHERSON to move what troops he could by a left flank around to the enemy's front. LOGAN rode up at this time and told me that if HOVEY could make another dash at the enemy he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force. I immediately rode forward and found the troops that had been so gallantly engaged for so many hours withdrawn from their advanced position and were filling their cartridge-boxes. I desired them to use all dispatch and push forward as soon as possible, explaining to them the position of LOGAN's division. Proceeding still further forward, expecting every moment to see the enemy, and reaching what had been his line, I found he was retreating. Arriving at the Raymond road, I saw to my left and on the next ridge a column of troops which proved to be CARR's division and McCLERNAND with it in person; and to the left of CARR, OSTERHAUS' division soon afterwards appeared with his skirmishers well in advance. I sent word to OSTERHAUS that the enemy was in full retreat and to push up with all haste. The situation was soon explained, after which I ordered CARR to pursue with all speed to Black River and across it if he could, and to OSTERHAUS to follow. Some of McPHERSON's troops had already got into the road in advance, but having marched and engaged the enemy all day they were fatigued and gave the road to CARR who continued the pursuit until after dark, capturing a train of cars loaded with commissary and ordnance stores and other property.

The delay in the advance of the troops immediately with McCLERNARD was caused, no doubt, by the enemy presenting a front of artillery and infantry, where it was impossible, from the nature of the ground and the density of the forest, to discover his numbers. As it was, the battle of Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, was fought mainly by HOVEY's division of McCLERNARD's corps, and LOGAN's and QUIMBY's divisions, (the latter commanded by Brig.-Gen. M. M. CROCKER,) of McPHERSON's corps.

RANSOM's brigade, of McPHERSON's corps, came on to the field where the main battle had been fought immediately after the enemy had begun his retreat.

Word was sent to SHERMAN, at Bolton, of the result of the day's engagement, with directions to turn his corps toward Bridgeport; and to BLAIR to join him at this latter place.

At daylight, on the 17th, the pursuit was renewed, with McCLERNAND's corps in the advance. The enemy was found strongly posted on both sides of the Black River. At this point on Black River the bluffs extend to the water's edge on the west bank. On the east side is an open, cultivated bottom of near one mile in width, surrounded by a bayou of stagnant water, from two to three feet in depth, and from ten to twenty feet in width, from the river above the railroad to the river below. Following the inside line of the bayou the enemy had constructed rifle-pits, with the bayou to serve as a ditch on the outside and immediately in front of them. CARR's division occupied the right in investing this place, and LAWLER's brigade the right of his division. After a few hours' skirmishing, LAWLER discovered that by moving a portion of his brigade under cover of the river bank, he could get a position from which that place could be successfully assaulted, and ordered a charge accordingly. Notwithstanding the level ground over which a portion of his troops had to pass without cover, and the great obstacle of the ditch in front of the enemy's works, the charge was gallantly and successfully made, and in a few minutes the entire garrison with seventeen pieces of artillery were the trophies of this brilliant and daring movement. The enemy on the west bank of the river immediately set fire to the railroad bridge and retreated, thus cutting off all chance of escape for any portion of his forces remaining on the east bank.

SHERMAN, by this time, had reached Bridgeport, on Black river above. The only pontoon train with the expedition was with him. By the morning of the 18th he had crossed the river, and was ready to march on Walnut Hills. McCLERNAND and McPHERSON built floating bridges during the night, and had them ready for crossing their commands by 8 A. M. of the 18th.

The march was commenced by SHERMAN at an early hour by the Bridgeport and Vicksburgh road, turning to the right when within three and a half miles of Vicksburgh, to get possession of Walnut Hills and the Yazoo River. This was successfully accomplished before the night of the 18th. McPHERSON crossed Black River above the Jackson Road, and came into the same road with SHERMAN, but to his rear. He arrived after nightfall with his advance to where SHERMAN turned to the right. McCLERNAND moved by the Jackson and Vicksburgh road to Mount Albans, and there turned to the left to get into Baldwin's Ferry road. By this disposition the three army corps covered all the ground their strength would admit of, and by the morning of the 19th the investment of Vicksburgh was made as complete as could be by the forces under my command.

During the day there was continuous skirmishing, and I was not without hope of carrying the enemy's works. Relying upon the demoralization of the enemy in consequence of repeated defeats outside of Vicksburgh, I ordered a general assault at 2 P. M. on this day.

The Fifteenth army corps, from having arrived in front of the enemy's works in time on the 18th to get a good position, were enabled to make a vigorous assault. The Thirteenth and Seventeenth corps succeeded no further than to gain advanced positions, covered from the fire of the enemy. The 20th and 21st were spent in perfecting communications with our supplies. Most of the troops had been marching and fighting battles for twenty days, on an average of about five days' rations, drawn from the Commissary Department. Though they had not suffered from short rations up to this time, the want of bread to accompany the other rations was beginning to be much felt. On the 21st my arrangements for drawing supplies of every description being complete, I determined to make another effort to carry Vicksburgh by assault. There were many reasons to determine me to adopt this course. I believed an assault from the position gained by this time could be made successfully. It was known that JOHNSTON was at Canton with the force taken by him from Jackson, reinforced by other troops from the east, and that more were daily reaching him. With the force I had, a short time must have enabled him to attack me in the rear, and possibly succeeded in raising the siege. Possession of Vicksburgh at that time would have enabled me to have turned upon JOHNSTON and driven him from the State, and possess myself of all the railroads and practical military highways, thus effectually securing to ourselves all territory west of the Tombigbee, and this before the season was too far advanced for campaigning in this latitude. I would have saved Government sending large reinforcements, much needed elsewhere; and, finally, the troops themselves were impatient to possess Vicksburgh, and would not have worked in the trenches with the same zeal, believing it unnecessary, that they did after their failure to carry the enemy's works. Accordingly on the 21st orders were issued for a general assault on the whole line, to commence at 10 A. M. on the 22d. All the corps commanders set their time by mine, that there should be no difference between them in movement of assault. Promptly at the hour designated, the three army corps then in front of the enemy's works commenced the assault. I had taken a commanding position near McPHERSON's front, and from which I could see all the advancing columns from his corps, and a part of each of SHERMAN's and McCLERNAND's. A portion of the commands of each succeeded in planting their flags on the outer slopes of the enemy's bastions, and maintained them there until night. Each corps had many more men than could possibly be used in the assault, over such ground as intervened between them and the enemy. More men could only avail in case of breaking through the enemy's line, or in repelling a sortie. The assault was gallant in the extreme on the part of all the troops, but the enemy's position was too strong, both naturally and artificially, to be taken in that way. At every point assaulted, and at all of them at the same time, the enemy was able to show all the force his works could cover. The assault failed, I regret to say, with much loss on our side in killed and wounded; but without weakening the confidence of the troops in their ability to ultimately succeed.

No troops succeeded in entering any of the enemy's works, with the exception of Sergt. GRIFFITH, of the Twenty-first regiment Iowa Volunteers, and some eleven privates of the same regiment. Of these none returned except the Sergeant and possibly one man. The work entered by him, from its position, could give us no practical advantage, unless others to the right and left of it were carried and held at the same time.

About 12 M., I received a dispatch from McCLERNAND that he was hard pressed at several points, in reply to which I directed him to reinforce the points hard pressed from such troops as he had that were not engaged. I then rode round to SHERMAN, and had just reached there, when I received a second dispatch from McCLERNAND, stating positively and unequivocally that he was in possession of and still held two of the enemy's forts; that the American flag then waved over them; and asking me to have SHERMAN and McPHERSON make a diversion in his favor. This dispatch I showed to SHERMAN, who immediately ordered a renewal of the assault on his front. I also sent an answer to McCLERNAND, directing him to order up McARTHUR to his assistance, and started immediately to the position I had just left on McPHERSON's line to convey to him the information from McCLERNAND by this last dispatch, that he might make the diversion requested. Before reching McPHERSON I met a messenger with a third dispatch from McCLERNAND, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 22, '63.

GENERAL: We have gained the enemy's intrenchments at several points, but are brought to a stand. I have sent word to McARTHUR to reinforce me if he can. Would it not be best to concentrate the whole or a part of his command on this point?

JOHN A. McCLERNAND, Major-Gen. Com'd'g.
Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—I have received your dispatch. My troops are all engaged, and I cannot withdraw any to reinforce others. McC.

The position occupied by me during most of the time of the assault gave me a better opportunity of seeing what was going on in front of the Thirteenth army corps than I believed it possible for the Commander of it to have. I could not see his possession of forts, nor necessity for reinforcements, as represented in his dispatches, up to the time I left it, which was between 12 M. and 1 P. M., and I expressed doubts of their correctness, which doubts the facts subsequently, but too late, confirmed. At the time I could not disregard his reiterated statements, for they might possibly be true; and that no possible opportunity of carrying the enemy's stronghold should be allowed to escape through fault of mine, I ordered QUIMBY's division, which was all of McPHERSON's corps then present, but four brigades, to report to McCLERNAND, and notified him of the order. I showed his dispatches to McPHERSON, as I had to SHERMAN, to satisfy him of the necessity of an active diversion on their part to hold as much force in their fronts as possible. The diversion was promptly and vigorously made, and resulted in the increase of our mortality list full 50 per cent., without advancing our position or giving us other advantages.

About 3:30 P. M., I received McCLERNAND's fourth dispatch, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch in regard to Gen. QUIMBY's division and Gen. McARTHUR's division. As soon as they arrive I will press the enemy with all possible speed, and doubt not I will force my way through. I have lost no ground. My men are in two of the enemy's forts, but they are commanded by rifle pits in the rear. Several prisoners have been taken who intimate that the rear is strong. At this moment I am hard pressed.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

Major-General U. S. GRANT,
Department of the Tennessee.

The assault of this day proved the quality of the soldiers of this army. Without entire success, and with a heavy loss, there was no murmuring or complaining, no falling back, nor other evidence of demoralization.

After the failure of the 22d, I determined upon a regular siege. The troops now being fully awake to the necessity of this, worked diligently and cheerfully. The work progressed rapidly and satisfactorily until the 3d of July, when all was about ready for a final assault.

There was a great scarcity of Engineer officers in the beginning, but under the skillful superintendence of Capt. F. E. PRIME, of the Engineer corps, Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of my Staff, and Capt. C. B. COMSTOCK, of the Engineer corps, who joined this command during the siege, such practical experience was gained as would enable any division of this army hereafter to conduct a siege with considerable skill in the absence of regular Engineer officers.

On the afternoon of the 3d of July, a letter was received from Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, commanding the Confederate forces at Vicksburgh, proposing an armistice, and the appointment of Commissioners to arrange terms for the capitulation of the place. The correspondence, copies of which are herewith transmitted, resulted in the surrender of the city and garrison of Vicksburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., July 4, 1863, on the following terms: The entire garrison, officers and men, were to be paroled, not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged by the proper authorities; officers and men each to be furnished with a parole, signed by himself; officers to be allowed their side-arms and private baggage, and the field, staff and cavalry officers one horse each; the rank and file to be allowed all their clothing, but no other property; rations from their own stores sufficient to last them beyond our lines; the necessary cooking utensils for preparing their food; and thirty wagons to transport such articles as could not well be carried. These terms I regarded more favorable to the Government than an unconditional surrender. It saved us the transportation of them North, which at that time would have been very difficult, owing to the limited amount of river transportation on hand, and the expense of subsisting them. It left our army free to operate against JOHNSTON, who was threatening us from the direction of Jackson; and our river transportation to be used for the movement of troops to any point the exigency of the service might require.

I deem it proper to state here, in order that the correspondence may be fully understood, that after my answer to Gen. PEMBERTON's letter of the morning of the 3d, we had a personal interview on the subject of the capitulation.

The particulars and incidents of the siege will be contained in the reports of division and corps commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received.

I brought forward during the siege, in addition to LAUMAN's division and four regiments previously ordered from Memphis, SMITH's and KIMBALL's divisions of the Sixteenth army corps, and assigned Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE to command of the same. On the 11th of June, Maj.-Gen. F. J. HERRON's division from the Department of the Missouri arrived; and on the 14th two divisions of the Ninth Army corps, Major-Gen. J. G. PARKE commanding, arrived. This increase in my force enabled me to make the investment most complete, and at the same time left me a large reserve to watch the movements of JOHNSTON. HERRON's division was put into position on the extreme left south of the city, and LAUMAN's division was placed between HERRON and McCLERNAND. SMITH's and KIMBALL's division and PARKE's corps were sent to HAINES's Bluff. This place I had fortified to the land side and every preparation made to resist a heavy force. JOHNSTON crossed Big Black river with a portion of his force, and everything indicated that he would make an attack about the 25th of June. Our position in front of Vicksburg having been made as strong against a sortie from the enemy as his works were against an assault, I placed Major-General SHERMAN in command of all the troops designated to look after JOHNSTON. The force intended to operate against JOHNSTON, in addition to that at Haines's Bluff, was one division from each of the thirteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth army corps, and LAUMAN's division. JOHNSTON, however, not attacking, I determined to attack him the moment Vicksburgh was in our possession, and accordingly notified SHERMAN that I should again make an assault on Vicksburgh at daylight on the 6th, and for him to have up supplies of all descriptions ready to move upon receipt of orders, if the assault should prove a success. His preparations were immediately made, and when the place surrendered on the 4th, two days earlier than I had fixed for the attack, SHERMAN was found ready, and moved at once with a force increased by the remainder of both the Thirteenth and Fifteenth army corps, and is at present investing Jackson, where JOHNSTON has made a stand.

In the march from Bruinsburgh to Vicksburgh, covering a period of twenty days, before supplies could be obtained from Government stores, only five days' rations were issued, and three days' of those were taken in haversacks at the start, and were soon exhausted. All other subsistence was obtained from the country through which we passed. The march was commenced without wagons, except such as could be picked up through the country. The country was abundantly supplied with corn, bacon, beef and mutton. The troops enjoyed excellent health, and no army ever appeared in better spirit or felt more confident of success.

In accordance with previous instructions, Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT started Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) B. H. GRIERSON, with a cavalry force, from La Grange, Tenn., to make a raid through the central portion of the State of Mississippi, to destroy railroads and other public property, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the army moving to the attack on Vicksburgh. On the 17th of April this expedition started, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 2d of May, having successfully traversed the whole State of Mississippi. This expedition was skilfully conducted, and reflects great credit on Col. GRIERSON and all of his command. The notice given this raid by the Southern Press confirms our estimate of its importance. It has been one of the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war, and will be handed down in history as an example to be imitated. Col. GRIERSON's report is herewith transmitted.

I cannot close this report without an expression of thankfulness for my good fortune in being placed in coöperation with an officer of the navy who accords to every move that seems for the interest and success of our arms his hearty and energetic support. Admiral PORTER and the very efficient officers under him have ever shown the greatest readiness in their coöperation, no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated.

Capt. J. U. SHIRK, commanding the *Tuscumbia*, was especially active and deserving of the highest commendation for his personal attention to the repairing of the damage done our transports by the Vicksburgh batteries.

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburgh; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburgh and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least ten thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Gens. TRACY, TILGHMAN and GREEN, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows:

	Killed.	Woun'd.	Miss'g.
Port Gibson	130	718	5
Fourteen Mile Creek, (skirmish)	4	24	—
Raymond	69	341	32
Jackson	40	240	6
Champion's Hill	426	1,842	189
Big Black Railroad Bridge	29	242	2
Vicksburgh	545	3,688	303

Of the wounded many were but slightly wounded, and continued on duty; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

My personal Staffs and Chiefs of Departments have in all cases rendered prompt and efficient service.

In all former reports I have failed to make mention of Company A, Fourth regiment Illinois cavalry volunteers, Capt. S. D. OSBAND commanding. This company has been on duty with me as an escort company since November, 1861, and in every engagement I have been in since that time rendered valuable service, attracting general attention for their exemplary conduct, soldierly bearing and promptness. It would not be overstating the merits of this company to say that many of them would fill with credit any position in a cavalry regiment.

For the brilliant achievements recounted in this report, the Army of the Tennessee, their comrades of the Ninth army corps, HERRON's division of the army of the frontier, and the navy coöperating with them, deserve the highest honors their country can award.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. Com'g.

Col. J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Washington, D. C.

[Gen. GRANT's report is followed by the official correspondence between himself and Gen. PEMBERTON, preceding the surrender of Vicksburgh, which it is not necessary to repeat.—ED. TIMES.]

REBEL RAIDS "DON'T PA."—The following extracts from the diary of a rebel prisoner captured in Kentucky, are suggestive:

"24th da of juli 1863, crossed mountain at big Crick gap.

25th juli. To Williamsborg, driv in piket found they was the dam 44th O.

26th juli. To london, skirmished sum with enemy.

27th. Crost big Hill driv in some more pickets attakt enemy near Richmond at daylite drove them from position.

28th Juli, got to Winchester, picked up several mules and a few horses.

29th, 9 o'clock, was captured; conclude to add that raids in Kentucky don't pa, no how."

THE NATIONAL DRAFT

Report of the Judge-Advocate General to the Governor of the State of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York:

SIR: In accordance with your directions I have made the most thorough examination practicable, into the manner in which the draft of conscripts, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, has been apportioned. For that purpose, I proceeded to Washington, and conferred upon the subject with the President, and also with the Provost-Marshal-General. It gives me great pleasure to state that both of these gentlemen manifested an earnest desire to give all the information in their power, and they also expressed their wishes and their determination that the draft should be made, as far as possible, just, fair and equitable, in every respect.

I handed to Col. FRY your note requesting a written statement of the rule by which the draft was made, and received in reply the letter to you which is herewith delivered. So far as the draft has yet been ordered, the apportionment to each district and State is independent of every other district and State. It has been ordered in all the Eastern and Middle States. With the exception of New York and Rhode Island, all of these States are claimed at the War Department to be in arrears in the furnishing of volunteers under the calls made by the President previous to the passage of the Conscription Act. The Western States are not in arrear; but I believe the draft in these States is delayed until it is settled whether, under the Conscription Act, the equalization of the call for conscripts, which the President is required to make, taking "into consideration the number of volunteers and militia" heretofore furnished, shall be upon the basis of the whole population, or of the male population. In the Eastern and Middle States, most of which are in arrear, the female population exceeds the male, but in the Western States the male population is largely in excess of the female.

The draft ordered in each district is based upon the enrollment in that particular district. The number of conscripts required is twenty per centum, or one-fifth of the whole number enrolled in the district, in the first class. Besides this, fifty per centum additional, or one-tenth of the number enrolled in that class, is to be drawn to supply the places made vacant by exemptions. This rule is distinctly stated in the letter of Col. FRY, and is the rule by which the draft is made. It will be seen that it rests the fairness and correctness of the draft entirely upon the enrollment, or in other words, upon the competency, honesty, and fidelity of the enrolling officers.

It is now conceded by the Federal Administration that this State has more than supplied its quotas under all previous calls for volunteers. It is due to the people of this State, and to the War Department, to record the fact that the latter has rendered to our State this measure of justice. If I remember rightly, the excess accorded to us is 4,695, which is credited to the several Districts on account of the draft, but I believe the total of the credits is slightly less, say a total of 4,500. I am informed by Gen. SPRAGUE, the Adjutant-General of the State, that this is, at least, 15,000 less than the credit justly due to us.

The following table, which is made up by Congressional Districts, shows, for each district, the total number of persons enrolled in the district in the first-class, which, by the Conscription Act, should consist only of citizens, and aliens who have taken the incipient step to citizenship, between 20 and 35 years of age, and, if unmarried, between 35 and 45. It also shows the credit to the district on account of the allowance to the State for excess of volunteers; the number of conscripts required and the number of names to be drawn. It will be seen, upon computation, that the number of conscripts required is twenty per centum of the persons enrolled, less the credit for excess of volunteers. The names drawn include fifty per centum upon the number of consripts required, the additional draft being to supply vacancies caused by exemptions.

In the first two tables I have placed the nine districts comprising the islands which line the Bay of New-York, Manhattan, Long and Staten Islands, by themselves, styling them the Metropolitan Districts. There are some marked features in the enrollment for most of these districts, which can be more easily seen by a seperate classification.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

No. of District	COUNTIES.	Number of First Class Enrolled	Allowance for Excess of Vols	No. of Conscripts required	No. of Names to be drawn
1	Suffolk, Queens and Richmond	11,812	150	2,212	3,318
2	Part of Brooklyn and Kings County	21,483	150	4,146	6,219
3	Part of Brooklyn	14,241	151	2,697	4,046
4	Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, New-York	30,160	151	5,881	8,822
5	Wards 6, 7, 10, 13, New-York	17,703	150	3,390	5,085
6	Wards 9, 15, 16, New-York	23,417	151	4,538	6,808
7	Wards 11, 17, New-York	18,013	150	3,452	5,178
8	Wards 18, 20, 21, New-York	25,212	150	4,892	7,338
9	Wards 12, 19, 22, New-York	13,359	150	2,521	3,782
	Totals	175,430	1,353	33,729	50,596

INTERIOR DISTRICTS.

No. of District	COUNTIES.	No. of First Class Enrolled	Allow for Excess of Volunteers	No. of Conscripts Required	No. of Names to be drawn
12	Dutchess and Columbia	10,818	150	2,013	3,019
13	Orange and Greene	10,784	150	2,006	3,009
15	Rennselaer & Washington	12,602	150	2,370	3,555
16	Clinton, Essex & Warren	7,965	100	1,493	2,239
17	St. Lawrence and Franklin	9,843	150	1,818	2,727
18	Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady	12,305	151	2,310	3,466
19	Otsego, Chenango and Delaware	12,690	151	2,387	3,581
20	Jefferson, Herkimer and Lewis	12,995	151	2,448	3,672
21	Oneida	9,434	150	1,746	2,626
22	Oswego and Madison	11,093	150	2,068	3,102
23	Onondaga and Cortland	11,195	151	2,088	3,132
24	Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca	12,063	150	2,262	3,393
25	Ontario, Livingston and Yates	10,445	153	1,936	2,905
26	Broome, Tompkins, Tioga and Schuyler	11,260	100	2,152	3,227
27	Steuben, Chemung and Allegany	12,850	151	2,419	3,629
28	Monroe and Orleans	11,007	150	2,051	3,076
29	Niagara, Genesee and Wyoming	9,332	100	1,767	2,649
30	Erie	13,195	100	2,589	3,908
31	Chautauqua and Cattaraugus	9,519	150	1,753	2,636
	Totals	211,445	2,656	39,626	59,439
	Grand Totals	386,875	4,011	73,355	110,035

The enrollment for the Tenth District, Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties; the Eleventh, Orange and Sullivan, and the Fourteenth, Albany and Schoharie, is not yet completed, and consequently no quota has yet been apportioned to, nor has a draft been ordered in those districts. They are, therefore, omitted from all the tables in this report.

It will be seen by a glance at the above table that the burden of the conscription upon the nine Metropolitan Districts is nearly equal to that upon the other nineteen Districts. This gross inequality is more conclusively shown by the following table, in which the enrollment for the first class, being the basis of the draft, is contrasted by Districts with: 1st. The total population by the census of 1860; 2d. The number of males between 20 and 35 years of age, between 35 and 45, and the total number between 20 and 45; and 3d. The enrollment made last year by the State Government.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

District.	CENSUS OF 1860.				1862.	1863.
	Total population.	Males 20 to 35 yr's of age.	Males 35 to 45 y's of age.	Males 20 to 45 y'rs of age.	State enrollment.	Federal enrollment.
I	126,158	14,907	7,823	22,730	21,247	11,812
II	146,950	18,184	9,995	28,179	34,256	21,483
III	132,172	17,047	8,437	25,484	35,080	14,241
IV	134,845	24,647	10,365	35,002	38,324	30,160
V	129,983	19,234	8,932	28,166	35,154	17,703
VI	117,148	16,073	7,739	23,802	31,143	23,447
VII	132,524	18,102	9,123	27,225	35,973	18,013
VIII	173,998	21,424	11,318	32,742	39,095	25,212
IX	125,171	15,189	8,664	23,853	26,994	13,359
Totals	1,218,949	164,797	82,387	247,184	297,266	175,430

INTERIOR DISTRICTS.

District.	CENSUS OF 1860.				1862.	1863.
	Total population.	Males 20 to 35 yr's of age.	Males 35 to 45 y's of age.	Males 20 to 45 yr's of age.	State enrollment.	Federal enrollment.
XII	112,113	12,949	6,659	19,608	21,706	10,818
XIII	108,311	12,977	6,447	19,424	17,743	10,784
XV	132,232	16,203	7,929	24,132	23,485	12,602
XVI	95,383	10,718	5,020	15,738	13,110	7,965
XVII	114,526	12,995	5,842	18,837	18,090	9,843
XVIII	129,783	15,234	7,527	22,761	23,134	12,304
XIX	133,556	15,782	7,673	23,455	23,387	12,690
XX	138,966	16,669	7,926	24,595	22,793	12,995
XXI	105,202	11,852	6,210	18,062	19,444	9,434
XXII	119,503	14,057	6,914	20,971	20,500	11,093
XXIII	116,980	14,177	7,054	21,231	21,107	11,195
XXIV	131,667	16,270	8,066	24,336	23,909	12,063
XXV	104,399	12,910	6,166	19,076	19,041	10,445
XXVI	114,903	13,810	6,781	20,591	21,561	11,260
XXVII	135,488	16,345	8,106	24,451	24,582	12,850
XXVIII	129,365	15,513	7,799	23,312	24,468	11,007
XXIX	114,556	13,474	6,648	20,122	20,388	9,332
XXX	141,971	16,205	9,039	25,244	27,979	13,195
XXXI	102,308	12,646	6,137	18,783	17,695	9,519
Totals.	2,281,212	270,786	133,934	404,729	404,102	211,445
G'd tot.	3,500,161	435,583	216,330	651,913	701,368	386,875

In Col. FRY's letter, he says of the enrollment under the Conscription act, that, "in its main features in the City of New-York, it agrees very well with the enrollment made last year by Gen. ANTHON." It is true that the Federal enrollment is somewhat smaller than the State enrollment was in New-York and Brooklyn; but a glance at the figures will show that in each District outside of these cities the Federal enrollment is only about one-half as large as the State enrollment. There should be as great a disparity in these two cities; and because there is not, the Federal enrollment is condemned by the test proposed by Col. FRY.

The State enrollment was necessarily the largest. It included all citizens from eighteen to forty-five years of age, while the Federal enrollment for the first class only includes citizens and inchoate citizens from twenty to thirty-five years of age, and, if unmarried, from thirty-five to forty-five. The number of unmarried men of the ages last specified is very small. The State enrollment also included exempts, of which there were 176,912 in the State.

The fact is, however, that the State enrollment last year for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn was also enormously too large. Then, as now, people were enrolled and reënrolled in these Cities, without much regard to the point whether or not they were liable to be enrolled at all. That it was too large in New-York and Brooklyn is fully shown by the above tables. The State enrollment, except in the districts numbered two to nine inclusive, is about the same as the number of males between 20 and 45 years of age, according to the census of 1860. In the interior districts, in an aggregate of over 400,000, the difference as the table shows, is only 627. In districts two to nine, however, comprising the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the State enrollment exceeds the total number of males of the same ages by more than fifty thousand. When it is remembered that the Federal enrollment, compared with the State enrollment, added over thirty thousand to the disproportion against the City, the excessive injustice of the Federal enrollment is more fully perceived.

If a calculation be made of the proportion that the Federal enrollment bears to the number of males from 20 to 35 years of age, according to the census of 1860, it will be seen that the enrollment is 116 per cent. in the metropolitan, and 78 per cent. in the other districts. In other words, in the City districts the enrollment is 16 per cent. *more* than the whole number of males of those ages, and in the country districts 22 per cent. less than the whole number.

So in respect to the total population. The enrollment in the City districts is 14 2-10 per cent. of the whole, and in the country districts 9 2-10 per cent., being a discrimination of 5 per cent. against the two cities.

Such a disproportion is fully explained by the facts. The greater part of the persons doing business in the two cities, whether on their own account or in the employ of others, were enrolled twice, and some were enrolled three or four times each. It can be proved, by an overwhelming mass of testimony, that enrolling officers went to places where men were employed or did business away from their homes, demanded and took the names of all the persons there, notwithstanding they were already enrolled at their homes, and, while so doing, refused to add the residences to the names they took. By this course, persons residing not only in different districts, but also in other counties and States, were wrongly enrolled at their places of business. So also every person who was not manifestly under 20 or over 45 years of age was enrolled. A statement of an age below or above the limits of the Conscription Act did not avail anything, unless the physical signs were so convincing that it would have been absurd to reject them, and in some cases even then they were not accepted. Beside these, the aliens in the two cities, a host in themselves, were enrolled, as though they were citizens; and, like citizens, most of them two, three, or four times each. In some cases the poll-lists were copied, and infirm men, some even past three score years and ten, were swept into the enrollment.

The effect of this wholesale taking down of names is strikingly displayed in the case of the Second Ward in the City of New-York. The Federal enrollment in the first class is 1,746. The whole population in the ward, by the census of 1860, was 2,507, and the number of males, 20 to 45 years of age, was 847, of which the number 20 to 35 years of age was 639. A full vote of the ward is about 450. The number of conscripts required from the ward is about 340. If these were exacted, no draft would be necessary, for it would take to supply them, every able-bodied man in the ward liable under the Conscription act to do military duty in the first class.

The effect upon individuals is illustrated by a case which I will cite. On my return from Washington I obtained, in the cars, a copy of a leading Administration journal, for which some person writes over the signature of "Carl Benson," in favor of the speedy and relentless enforcement of the draft. In it there was a communication by him, complaining that by the delay he was detained in the City to answer a possible drawing of his name. He says: "I am one of a household of five males, all of the others aliens, and myself physically disqualified. No matter, we are on the books, and cannot be taken off until after the draft." Without relief, the effect of the enrollment of these five persons, none of whom could be made to serve, would be, although none of them were drawn, to require positively some other man wrongfully to serve as a conscript. With relief, the enrollment of the four aliens, *if the names are fairly drawn*, will do no harm; but the diseased man, if he is drawn, hobbles to the enrolling office, and compels some other man, perhaps in some respects less able, to endure, in his place, somewhat greater hardship and danger than a continued sojourn amid the enjoyments of home.

I pause here to notice a statement in some of the public prints that the draft is heavier in the City of New-York, because the City is behind in its supply of volunteers. It would be a sufficient answer to state again the fact that, in no district of this or any other State, is there any addition to the number of conscripts required, by reason of any such deficiency.

It is my wish to go further, and render the justice that is due to the City of New-York, especially as some of the journals printed within its limits are striving to defame it. Such imputations are based upon statements of the volunteers furnished *since* the 2d of July, 1862. The work of the City of New-York was mainly done before that day. When the Union was assailed and its flag fired upon by armed traitors, the people of the City, though they had voted, two to one, against the party in power, exerted themselves with unprecedented enthusiasm and unanimity to supply the Administration, most abundantly, with men and means. *Before* the 2d of July, 1862, the volunteers raised in the City of New-York were fifty-one regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, one battalion mounted rifles, one regiment of engineers, one regiment, two battalions and seven batteries of heavy artillery, one regiment of marine artillery and one rocket battalion—making a total of 53,554 men. In all the rest of the State there were raised before July 2, 1862, thirty-seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and one regiment, one battalion and two batteries of heavy artillery, being a total of 36,219 men. I will deduct one-fourth of the forces raised in New-York, a very liberal amount, for volunteers from Brooklyn, which latter city, though it raised four regiments beside, in furnishing volunteers, as it is in most other respects, was one community with New-York. I make no allowance for volunteers from other places, because they would not equal in number those for other counties and States recruited in New-York. This deduction would reduce the number of volunteers furnished by New-York City to 40,166. The total of the quotas of this City, upon the basis of population, (the worst basis for the City,) under all the calls for volunteers was 38,505. Of course, as the City was well emptied before July 2, 1862, it could do comparatively little afterwards. It has furnished since, however, at the very least, 10,000 volunteers, beside the repeated temporary service of its militia; all of which, in addition to the excess of 1,661 before July 2, 1862, is over and above its quota of all calls for volunteers previous to the Conscription act.

To relieve any idea that the discrepancies I have shown are occasioned by differences of population between the City and the country, I am fortunately able to contrast the enrollment and draft for New-York with those for Philadelphia, the next largest city in the Union. In Philadelphia the enrollment for the first class is 59,634, being 9 5-10 per cent. of the population, and in New-York 127,894, being slightly over 15 6-10 per cent. The difference against New-York is more than six per cent. This proves that if the enrollment in Philadelphia is correct, then the enrollment in New-York is fifty per cent. too large. Upon the vote of last Fall, the draft in Philadelphia is one to every four voters, and in New-York one to every three. This extra imposition upon New-York is in spite of the fact that an allowance is made to New-York for an excess of volunteers, while Philadelphia is not entitled to any allowance of the kind.

The comparisons above made are not so unfavorable to those by whom the enrollment was controlled as to prove intentional wrong. The discrepancies might, in charity, be ascribed to the greater incompetency, carelessness or over-zeal of some of the enrolling officers compared with others. I regret to be compelled to say that the real truth of the case is so bad as to be inconsistent with any other conclusion than that of intentional fraud, as I will prove most conclusively.

Neither the census returns of the whole population, nor of the number of males from 20 to 45 years of age, is a correct basis for an estimate of the number of persons in New-York and Brooklyn liable to enrollment under the Conscription act. In the process of demonstration which I now propose, it is important first to correct two erroneous impressions.

Contrary to the popular belief, the census returns show that, in the State of New-York, in the cities, there is a greater number of females than of males, and in the agricultural counties, a greater number of males than of females. There are sixty counties in the State. In twenty of these there are more females than males. In only four of the twenty does the excess of females amount to 1,000, and those four include the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy. In New-York the excess of females is 18,000.

There is a like error prevailing in respect to the comparative numbers of males of middle age in the City and in the country. In the City of New-York the male inhabitants from 20 to 35 years of age are 14 1-10 per cent. of its whole population, and in the rest of the State the males from 20 to 35 years of age are 15 7-10 per cent. of the whole population.

Having shown that it is not true, in either of the two respects in which it is generally supposed to be, that the number of persons liable to service under the Conscription act is proportionately larger in the city than in the country, I now state a reason why the proportion of persons liable to conscription is much smaller in the city than in the country. It is the comparatively greater number of aliens in the city. More than one-third of the inhabitants of the City of New-York are aliens by birth, and a large portion of these, even of the males, are not naturalized. In no other county in the State is the proportion as large, though it is very large in Kings and Albany, and large in some others. The aliens are enrolled all over the State, and if care is not taken, in localities where they are numerous, to see that the ward or town has the benefit of the rule I will presently refer to, such places will be subjected to an unjust share of the burden of the conscription.

Aliens are not liable to the conscription, though they make good soldiers. Such persons have formed a large portion of our armies. I believe that the City of New-York has sent at least 75,000 resident volunteers to the war, which it could not have done without the service of aliens. No alien, however, will consent to be forced into the army as a conscript. If willing to serve, he will add to the credit of voluntary service, the bounty he can obtain as a volunteer, or the premium as a substitute.

Aliens do not vote, and therefore we must refer to the number of votes cast in the respective districts to measure the correctness of the number of conscripts required. Before I do this, I will notice the respects in which the liability to the conscription differs in this State, from the right to vote:

1. Negroes are embraced in the conscription, but, with the rare exception of freeholders, they cannot vote. However, the number of male negroes from 20 to 35 years of age, in the whole State, is less than 6,000. The proportion of negroes to the whole population is larger in some other counties than New-York. In the latter it varies but slightly from the proportion in the whole State. I may as well state here that, as negroes are included in the conscription, they are also included in all the tables and computations of this report.

2. Aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens. There is never a large number of these, and many of them have been driven away by the warning of the President's proclamation. I do not believe that there are 5,000 such persons enrolled in the whole State.

3. Minors over twenty years of age. There was a very large number of these in the State, but a large portion of them have volunteered. By the census of 1860 the proportion of this class to the whole population is 95-100 of one per cent. in the City of New York and one 10-100 in the rest of the State; or, in other words, they are 15-100 of one per cent. less numerous in the City of New York than in the rest of the State. The advocates of justice to the City can give their opponents the benefit of this advantage.

On the other extreme, persons over 45 years of age are exempt from conscription. As in respect to minors, there is no essential variation in the proportionate numbers of the City and country.

I have shown that there is no reason why the number of persons liable to conscription should not, in every part of the State, bear about the same proportion to the number of voters. I will now give the total vote for President in 1860, in each District to which a quota of conscripts has been assigned, and also the number of conscripts required. In doing so, I place the Districts which gave a majority for Mr. LINCOLN in one column, and those which gave a majority against him in another:

1860.

LINCOLN DISTRICTS.			ANTI-LINCOLN DISTRICTS.		
District.	Total vote.	Cons. req'd.	District.	Total vote.	Cons. req'd.
XII	22,664	2,013	I	19,194	2,212
XIII	19,698	2,006	II	17,169	4,146
XV	26,540	2,370	III	19,297	2,697
XVI	17,167	1,493	IV	17,253	5,881
XVII	20,874	1,818	V	15,731	3,390
XVIII	27,389	2,310	VI	17,056	4,538
XIX	29,188	2,387	VII	14,832	3,452
XX	28,522	2,418	VIII	19,440	4,892
XXI	21,519	1,746	IX	11,271	2,521
XXII	23,995	2,068	Totals	151,243	33,729
XXIII	24,070	2,088			
XXIV	28,497	2,262			
XXV	22,317	1,936			
XXVI	25,566	2,152			
XXVII	27,673	2,419			
XXVIII	24,204	2,051			
XXIX	22,541	1,767			
XXX	23,315	2,539			
XXXI	21,518	1,753			
Totals	457,257	39,626			

[The three districts to which a quota has not been assigned each gave an Anti-LINCOLN majority.]

The nine Anti-Lincoln districts are required to furnish nearly as many conscripts as the nineteen Lincoln districts, although the latter polled more than three times the number of votes. Nothing, in respect to the draft, could be more startling than this conclusive exhibit.

To show that the result is not to be, in any degree, attributed to any special circumstances attending the election of 1860, I also give a similar statement in respect to the election last Fall.

1862.

SEYMOUR DISTRICTS.			WADSWORTH DISTRICTS.		
Districts.	Total Votes.	Cons. req'd.	Districts.	Total Votes.	Cons. req'd.
I	17,604	2,212	XV	23,115	2,370
II	16,045	4,146	XVI	14,634	1,493
III	16,431	2,697	XVII	17,896	1,818
IV	12,558	5,881	XVIII	26,650	2,310
V	12,079	3,390	XIX	28,421	2,387
VI	12,852	4,538	XX	26,928	2,448
VII	12,376	3,452	XXI	19,806	1,746
VIII	16,573	4,892	XXII	21,188	2,068
IX	11,410	2,521	XXIII	22,464	2,088
XII	19,247	2,013	XXIV	25,074	2,262
XIII	18,655	2,006	XXV	19,774	1,936
XXX	21,425	2,539	XXVI	29,655	2,152
			XXVII	25,832	2,419
Totals	186,255	40,287	XXVIII	21,009	2,051
			XXIX	20,182	1,767
			XXXI	18,954	1,753
			Totals	353,621	33,068

[The three omitted districts each gave a Seymour majority.]

Twelve SEYMOUR districts are required to bear a much larger draft than sixteen WADSWORTH districts polling nearly double the number of votes.

The 2d district, Brooklyn, and the six districts in New-York City, the 4th to the 9th, polling 92,893 votes, being only about one-sixth of the whole number, are required to furnish 28,920 conscripts, being about two-fifths of the whole number. That is, seven districts are to furnish two-fifths of the conscripts, and twenty-one districts, three-fifths.

In further proof of the fact that that the City of New-York has furnished more than its quota of volunteers, it may be noted that in the six districts of of that City, the average falling off of the total vote in 1862, from the total vote of 1860, was 3,122, while in the other twenty-five districts in the State, the average falling off was only 2,196, nearly 1,000 less. The whole truth is even stronger than this, for never, of late years, has an election in the City been so generally attended as was the one in 1862. The City contains nearly 250 election districts, and in each of these, persons came up to register themselves who had not voted in many years. In some cases there were fifty such persons in a district, and some of them had not voted in twenty years.

I have purposely made the above statements by political classifications. Many persons express a great dislike of political divisions at the present time. The President, especially, in a letter to the officers of an Albany Democratic meeting, deplored the fact that it was a meeting of Democrats. Facts, however, cannot be destroyed by concealment. The enrollment is a partisan enrollment, and it is better to show that it is so, while its political discriminations can be corrected. I have confidence in the President that he will be so true to the sentiment which excepted to a Democratic meeting, as to compel the abandonment of the attempt to use the Conscription act as an engine of wrong and oppression to the Democratic party.

In some districts there are omissions, more or less numerous, from the enrollment. The political preferences of the persons omitted need not be stated, nor need those who do not approve of the policy of the Administration even express a regret. Col. FRY says, in his letter, that in such cases "the General Government is alone the loser." This is not strictly correct. The omissions are most numerous in districts largely in favor of the policy of the Administration, and by the under enrollment, the people of those Districts are deprived of an opportunity to do their equal share of the fighting in the field, to sustain the policy they indorse by large majorities at the ballot-box.

In respect to the Democratic districts, and especially the City of New-York, the case is different. There has been a manifest design to take out of that City, by conscription, the greater part of its large Democratic majority. This is evident not only from the character of the enrollment, but also from the fact that, as far as the draft proceeded, the names drawn were mainly those of Democrats. This is an ungenerous course toward a city which has contributed so liberally, in every respect, to the support of the Federal Government. Those who originated it failed to perceive, or else they did not care, that, if twenty-five thousand able-bodied men could be forced out of the City of New-York, it would interfere with the business operations of the metropolis, to an extent that would not only cripple the national cause, but also be felt throughout all the States true to the Union.

This scheme of fraud has certainly been conceived and prosecuted without the knowledge of the Provost-Marshal General. I found that gentleman not only ready to supply the fullest information, but also anxious to obtain a knowledge of every wrong or injustice. The President also was decided in the expression of his views to the same effect, and was earnest and emphatic in the assurances he desired me to convey to you, that every substantial wrong or error pointed out to him should be corrected. We must look to the irresponsible cabal outside, which has often perverted the present contest to uses worse than partizan, for the source of this iniquity. It is now fully exposed. If justice is done, it will be corrected; if not, whether it is carried out with more or less success, it will remain in history as a gigantic political fraud.

How shall the wrong be corrected? The Conscription act evidently intended that the enrollment should be purged before the draft, but this course has not been pursued. Without it a new enrollment would not be effective to remedy the wrong. Col. FRY, upon my pointing out the over-enrollment, immediately suggested the remedy which he has expressed in his letter, and has since carried out, partially, in a circular to his subordinates. In his letter he says that non-residents and aliens, "if drawn in the draft, will be discharged, and their places are not to be filled by the district, the fifty per cent. additional to the quota being called for only to supply vacancies caused by exemptions granted under the law to residents of the district."

I understand this rule to be founded on the principle that the place of no person wrongly enrolled and drawn is to be supplied, and that the fifty per cent. additional is only to make good the exemptions allowed by the second section of the Conscription act. If so, the draft of persons of the following classes will be a nullity, and their places will not be supplied, viz.:

1. Persons not residing in the districts in which they are drawn.

2. Aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens.

3. Persons under twenty, or over forty-five years of age, or, if married, over thirty-five.

4. Persons in the military service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863.

5. Unknown persons. If the enrollment was fictitious, of course it should amount to nothing; if it was not, the law makes the enrolled person a deserter, and puts upon the Government the duty of obtaining his services.

I further understand that, by Col. FRY's rule, the fifty per cent. additional draft is to be used only to supply vacancies caused by the drawing of persons not embraced in either of the above classes, but who are exempted under the second section of the Conscription act; such persons being of the following classes, and none other, viz.:

1. Those physically or mentally unfit.

2. The only sons, or one of the sons, if there be more than one, of aged, infirm, or widowed parents, and the only brothers of orphan, and the fathers of motherless children, in the cases specified in the act.

3. Two persons from every family and household of father and sons, from which two persons have already been supplied to the military service of the United States.

The distinction between the classes of places to be supplied, and of places not to be supplied, should be clearly and fully understood, and then, *if the draft is fairly made*, the wrong of over-enrollment will be substantially remedied. If the enrolled names are all put in the wheel and fairly drawn, the number of names drawn of those who were liable to enrollment in the district and of those who were not, will bear about the same proportion to the total number of the names of each class put in the wheel. There is never such a result as the drawing of a material disproportion of any particular class, if a draft is fair. Persons in the same family or business may be drawn, as adjoining numbers may be in a lottery, because the rule of chance requires such instances. No one ever knew, however, in a draft of figures or of letters, that those drawn were all from the greater or all from the lesser numbers, or all from the first or all from the last half of the alphabet. So in a draft of names, those drawn will be, in respect to all divisions, in a proportion about the same as that of the numbers of the same classes subjected to the draft.

It is of primary importance, therefore, that the names should be fairly drawn. In the drawing in the Ninth District, which is in the City of New-York, so far as the list was published, there was a great disproportion of the names of people of a particular lineage, although only one-fourth of the inhabitants of the district were born in Ireland. I called the attention of the President to this fact, and suggested to him that such a result could not be continued throughout the City, without being followed by a belief in the public mind that the draft had been unfairly made. He answered: "of course not," and added, with an earnestness I was glad to observe, "I will not permit either a real or an apparent fraud."

The following regulations for drawing the names will prevent any possibility of fraud:

1. Print the enrollment list of each ward and town in order that the public may know what names are to be put in the wheel. As the lists are made out in the alphabetical order of the initial letters of the surnames, the only trouble or delay will be in the printing.

2. Have the drawing made by a person to be selected by the local authorities; and each name as drawn read aloud and recorded.

3. After the draft for conscripts is concluded, continue the drawing until all the names are drawn, in order to prove that all were in the wheel.

4. If the drawing of a town or ward is not finished at one session, confide the wheel during the recess to the joint custody of the Provost-Marshal and some one to be selected by the local authorities.

These regulations are easy and sufficient. They are in the spirit of circular No. 41 of the Provost-Marshal-General, though more full and comprehensive. I cannot doubt, especially in view of the assurances of the President, that upon application they will be established.

I have reviewed this matter fully, though at greater length than I expected. A large portion of our people believe that the Conscription act is unconstitutional, but such can be reconciled by a decision of the proper Court, if it sustains the law; if otherwise, the law must be abandoned. Those, however, who claim that the law is unfairly and unjustly administered, can only be satisfied by the adoption of a fair course of proceeding. This I am desirous to secure, and I hope my labors to that end may be beneficial to my fellow-citizens, and useful to you in the discharge of your arduous duties.

I remain, very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
Judge Advocate-General.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your note, by the hand of Gen. WATERBURY, of your Staff, requesting that I will send by him a few statements in relation to the rules upon which the draft is made.

I have given to Gen. WATERBURY as full verbal information as he desired, on all points connected with the draft, and have furnished him with transcripts from such of the records of my office as he deemed of importance to you. I presume he will communicate fully with you in regard to the interview we have held; but there are one or two points which it may be best for me to notice in this letter.

The enrollment has, so far as I can judge, been made in accordance with the law, and is as nearly correct as it could, in the nature of things, have been made; in its main features in the City of New-York it agrees very well with the enrollment made last year by Gen. ANTHON.

No given number of men has been fixed as the quota of men to be drafted from the United States or any particular State. The rule is to take one-fifth of the enrolled men of the first class in each and every Congressional District as the quota for that district, without regard to other districts of the State, or to other States. If in the enrollment of a district, names that should have been entered are omitted through neglect, accident or design, the General Government is alone the loser, as it calls for one-fifth of the enrolled men of the first class in that district, whether it be many or few. It is in this particular that the imperfections of the enrollment are to be found, but, as stated, no district or class of men suffer from it.

It may be, however, though I don't think it is the case to any great extent, that in some districts non-residents and aliens have been enrolled; but if such is the case, no hardship to the district or people is likely to arise from it, as all such, if drawn in the draft, will be discharged, and their places are not to be filled by the district, the fifty per cent. additional to the quota being called only to supply vacancies caused by exemptions granted under the law to residents of the district.

In assigning quotas to districts of States, which States have heretofore furnished an excess of troops, the said excess is distributed *pro rata* among the districts, and deducted from their quotas.

You will perceive from the foregoing that whether the enrollment is or is not perfect, no injustice or hardship results to the people of the states or districts by the method adopted of assigning quotas, though the General Government will not get so many men as it would if the enrollment could be made absolutely perfect.

Errors will be corrected whenever they may be discovered or pointed out.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Funeral of Police Officer McIntyre.

The funeral of Policeman MCINTYRE, who died on the 10th inst., from the effects of injuries received at the hands of the mob, while he was discharging his duty as a member of the Twenty-ninth Precinct force, took place from Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Superintendent KENNEDY, Commissioner ACTON, Inspectors CARPENTER and DILKS were in attendance. A force of three hundred policemen acted as an escort. The procession moved from headquarters to Broadway, up Broadway to Thirty-fourth-street and down Thirty-fourth-street to the ferry, in the following order:

Section of Police.
Dodworth's Band.
Commissioner Acton, Superintendent Kennedy, Inspector Carpenter.
Capt. Copeland, Drill Instructor.
8th Company, Capt. Mount.
7th Company, Capt. Brower.
6th Company, Capt. Caffrey.
5th Company, Capt. Bryan.
4th Company, Capt. Petty.
3d Company, Capt. Thorne.
2d Company, Capt. Jourdan.
1st Company, Capt. Walling.
Guard of Honor, consisting of 29th Precinct Police, 38 men and two Sergeants.

PALLBEARERS.		PALLBEARERS.
Inspector Dilks,	HEARSE.	Capt. Cameron,
Capt. Hedden,		Sergt. Mangin,
Sergt. Wilson,		Roundm'n Hopkins,
	Capt. Speight.	

Carriages containing relatives and friends.

Relief for the Colored People.

The following letter has been issued by the "Merchants' Relief Committee for Suffering Colored People:"

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1863.

This Committee having relieved the immediate wants of the colored people who sustained loss in consequence of the late riots, do not think it advisable to continue the distribution of money at the Central Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, any longer than is absolutely necessary. No money will, therefore, be given after Saturday, the 22d inst., except after a personal visit to the applicant, and a report of the case to the Committee.

The Committee would urge upon the colored people the danger of relying upon charity, and advise them to seek employment as soon as possible, thus justifying the good opinion which has been expressed in relation to their industrious habits. To aid them in this, the rooms No. 350 Fourth-street will be kept open one month as an exchange, where arrangements can be made between employers and those wishing work.

The lawyers will also be in attendance to take proof of loss of property, without charge to applicant, and all who have not had their claims legally made out and duly signed by themselves, should do so without delay.

Clothing may still be sent to the depot and money to the Treasurer, JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-street. By order of the Committee,

J. D. MCKENZIE, Chairman.

This fund foots up $38,696 67 thus far.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.

Capt. G. T. PORTER, East Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue. The riots commenced in this Precinct, an excited crowd collecting about 9 o'clock A. M. at the Provost-Marshal's office, corner of Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. This was soon swelled by arrivals from all directions, until thousands had assembled, many of them armed with clubs and other weapons and all demonstrative of mischief. Capt. PORTER repaired to the office, stationing a portion of his force—in all sixty men—in front and the balance inside of the building. The drafting commenced at 10½ A. M., and was uninterrupted for some twenty minutes. Meantime the mob outside increased to huge proportions, were feeding their excitement with threats and execrations, and suddenly turned their attention to the Third-avenue cars, one of which was passing down. The cry "Stop the cars!" was raised, a rush was made, the drivers taken off, horses detached and the passengers compelled to abdicate, two of them relieved of their watches; a section of the Police went to the rescue, and were assailed with clubs and stones, overpowered and driven back. Having committed the first overt act the mob became frenzied, and at once made a rush on to the Marshal's office, assailing the force on the street, driving them into the building, and showering into the windows stones and all kinds of missiles. To fight or to keep at bay the thousands was an impossibility. The Marshal and his clerks, with the Police, were driven back with clubs through the building and escaped from the rear. In a few moments the furniture was destroyed, piled up and fired, and the building was in flames so speedily that two families living up stairs barely escaped with their lives. The Police repaired to the adjoining buildings and attempted to save the property in them. They were fiercely attacked and driven away. The firemen reached the scene, but were prevented from doing anything. The Chief Engineer was present and addressed the mob, urging them to allow the firemen to go to work. Meantime the fire had spread rapidly, and three of a row of brick buildings were in flames; the mob yielded to Chief DECKER's appeal, the companies went to work and the fourth house was saved. It was about this time that the rioters made the first serious demonstrations against the Police. Hitherto in the progress to arson and pillage, they had driven them away, but had not concentrated against them; now they massed on the Third-avenue and made a furious attack on the force, with pistols, clubs and stones. Very soon Officer COOK was knocked down and seriously injured, and several others badly hurt. The aid sent to Capt. PORTER from below could not reach him and were themselves engaged with another portion of the mob; resistance against the overwhelming numbers was madness, and after a brief but severe fight the force broke and fled, the mob masters of the situation. The men recollected at the Station-house, and, in citizen's dress, revisited the section where they were defeated, and succeeded in bringing off those of the injured who had remained there. In the evening the entire force were ordered to headquarters, and were with Sergeant COPELAND's command, to Clarkson-street, for the recovery of the body of a colored man murdered there.

Tuesday, a portion of the Nineteenth, under Sergts. BUMSTEAD and HOLMES, were with Inspector DILKS' command on its expedition to Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and were engaged in the severe and obstinate fight there. Subsequently, under Sergts. BUMSTEAD and FULMER, a portion revisited that vicinity with Capt. HELMES' command, and were again participants in another severe engagement, and were of the storming party which carried the building filled with rioters. About daylight on Wednesday, Capt. PORTER took his command, and made a tour through the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and later they were with force sent to recover the body of the colored man murdered at Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street. About noon, Sergt. BUMSTEAD, with squad, made an onslaught upon a gang at Bleecker and Thompson, who were bent on destruction of dwellings thereabouts. A brisk charge and liberal use of the locusts sent them in all directions.

On Thursday the force was returned to its own Precinct, where Sergeant DECKER had, with two or three men, been left in command.

The Nineteenth was the force first attacked by the rioters, and they were in all the principal engagements. The officers and men exhibited an alacrity in responding to calls upon them, and a steady courage throughout which rendered them reliable and valuable.

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.

Capt. G. W. WALLING, No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street. Early Monday the reserve of the Twentieth were sent to the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, where it remained till noon, and in the afternoon Capt. WALLING, with Sergeants ROONEY and CAREY, reported at Headquarters with force. In the evening made an expedition to the Eighth Ward, which was found quiet, and thence reported to Inspector LEONARD, at the City Hall. Were engaged in the scouting expeditions sent out by the Inspector, and in the guard-duty done in the vicinity of the Hall. Tuesday morning were returned to Central Office. From here made an expedition to Pitt-street, but too late to have a hand in punishing the mob. The military, a short time before, having met, fired upon and killed a number of them. On return to headquarters this force were sent to the upper part of the City, in the vicinity of the Twentieth Ward, where the mobs were reported as having it all their own way. ALLERTON's Hotel, Eleventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first-street, had been sacked and burned; a body of military had been beaten, many of the soldiers wounded, and a number of their guns taken away. Hearing that the Sixth-avenue Railroad stables were being attacked, Capt. WALLING hurried with his force to them. The report proved untrue, but he received information that the rioters were in Forty-seventh-street, near Fifth-avenue, attacking the fine private residences there. Thither the force went on the double quick, coming with a rush upon the mob, a portion of which had just forced an entrance into the basement of Dr. WARD's residence, while other portions were at work on other dwellings. The rioters ran on the first charge. The force broke into squads of threes and fours, giving vigorous chase; every man with a club or other weapon who was overtaken was clubbed to the sidewalk, and laid there. The streets were speckled with the carcasses of such. Many dropped their weapons, but did not escape the penalty for carrying them. The route was complete; the punishment inflicted severe. The sole purpose of this mob was robbery. They were interrupted just as the spoils were thought secure. Up to this period they had undisputed sway, had been doing an immense amount of damage, and kept that entire section of the City in a state of terror. The force reunited at Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. It was here ascertained that when Capt. PUTNAM's regulars were in that vicinity, one of them, who was sick, had fallen behind and been set upon by the mob; he was knocked down, beaten, kicked, and then thrown senseless over a fence into a lot on the Fifth-avenue. Capt. WALLING and his force hunted him up, and he was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The force returned to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where, matters looking threateningly on Ninth-avenue, dispatches for military aid were sent by Capt. WALLING. The mob had cut down the telegraph poles on Ninth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third-street, and had used the wire in fastening wagons and carts together, making barricades of them across the avenue at Thirty-seventh and Forty-third streets, and at the junctions of the intervening streets. At 6 P. M. Capt. WESSON's Regulars arrived at the Station-house. Sergeant ALDERS (of the Twenty-second Precinct) took command of a body of the Police, and with the military in the rear, marched to the avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. Here the force made an attempt to remove the barricades, but were met with a discharge of firearms and stones from the rioters beyond. They had to fall back; the military advanced to the right and fired several volleys; the mob retreated and the Police again advancing removed the barricade. In advancing they were again rallied on by the mob, and the military again took the right, loading and firing as they advanced, the mob falling back, finally fleeing, and the Police removing each barricade as it was reached. This work done and the force returned to the Station-house, where it was held in reserve. At 9 P. M. an attack was made upon a gun and hardware store in Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Sergt. PETTY, with a force was soon there, and soon had the thieves flying, save three who were left senseless on the sidewalk. At midnight a mob attacked the colored church in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Capt. WALLING with his entire force came upon them while busily engaged with axes in the work of destruction; they had concluded not to burn the church lest some premises thereabout occupied by their friends would be injured; so the axe was brought into requisition, and right actively being used. The force charged upon the mob unexpectedly, but were met with a discharge of guns and pistols from it, and from alleys and doorways. The fire was returned, and the clubs resorted to; scores of heads were cracked, many of the lawless were stretched at length, and in a few moments there was not an "upright" rioter to be seen.

This was the last of the more active duties of the Nineteenth; they continued at the Station-house doing scouting duty and making some expeditions until Saturday, then resuming regular patrol. The services of this force were of the greatest value; they were in a badly infected vicinity, had hazardous and arduous duty to perform, and have made for themselves by their faithful and brave discharge of it, an honorable name in and out of the Department.

Sergeant PETTY was left in charge of the Station, and just as the force on Monday evening was leaving for Headquarters, Superintendent DAVIS, of the Colored Orphan Asylum, led into the Station two hundred and sixteen of the children, none over twelve years of age, who had escaped from their home by the rear as the dastardly and infamous mob forced an entrance in front and fired the building. These little ones would undoubtedly have been slaughtered had they not been carefully guided away. They were sadly terrified on reaching the Station, but were reassured, housed and kindly cared for by Sergeant PETTY until sent to the Island.

When the force were returning to the Station from the severe usage of the thieves at Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, sundry biddies on Fifth-avenue, on Thirty-fifth-street and on Sixth-avenue assailed them as "bloody murderers," &c., &c.

On Wednesday evening some women visited the station, stating that they had soldiers secreted in their houses who had thus escaped the fury of the mob on Tuesday, when the military were defeated in the vicinity of Allerton's Hotel. Capt. WALLING sent a coach, with an officer in citizen's dress, and collected three, returning them to the Arsenal. The coach, while on Fortieth-street, was attacked by the mob, the windows and doors broken in with stones, but with a courageous driver and good horses, got off without further damage.

When the force hurried to Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, on the mob about to sack residences there, they met crowds of women and children with bags and baskets, waiting on Sixth-avenue, above Forty-sixth-street, for the word to join in and gather the plunder. After the fight these women were busy attending the wounded.

On Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, a party of four or five of the force discovered a gang which had broken into a pawnbroker's shop in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and were rifling it; they had secured a number of guns and sabres, when this small force made a dash upon them, beat them badly and recovered all the property.

On Tuesday afternoon, Capt. WALLING, while alone and reconnoitering at Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, saw three men staving in the door of Mr. HEISER's hardware store, Eighth-avenue, above Thirty-fifth-street. He ran up and grappled one of them, and dealing a powerful blow with his club, knocked him down; an officer came to his aid, and disarmed another, who, with his companion, escaped. The fellow knocked down was got on to his feet by some friends, and helped, staggering along, to Thirty-sixth street, where he fell senseless; he was bundled into a wagon and carted off. When the Captain made this attack, a mob was awaiting, at the corner of Thirty-sixth street, the success of their comrades' attempt to break open the store, when they would have rushed to its pillage.

Sergeant PETTY several times, during the absence of the force, was threatened with destruction of the Station-house, but made excellent preparations for a sturdy defence, by barricading, &c. At one time he had over four hundred refugees under his charge, and all were made comfortable, and given an abundance to eat.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 12, 1863.

$30,000	U.S.6s,'81.Co.C.	106¾	1800	Erie R.	104⅜
10,000	U.S.6s,'74.Co.C.	96½	250	do	104⅜
5,000	do......Clean	100½	50	do......b10	104½
10,000	do......Clean	101	300	do......b15	104½
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.Oct. & Apr.	106¾	100	do......b30	104⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr.C.....N	99⅞	200	do......b3	104⅝
9,000	do......New	99¾	100	Hudson R. R.	150
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '70	101	50	do......s30	149
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '68	98	100	Harlem Railroad	148¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾	1100	do	148
10,000	La. State 6s	64	30	Harlem R. Prf.	130
10,000	O.& Miss.R.C.	33½	400	Reading R.	115¾
5,000	do	33	300	do	115¾
4,000	E.4thM. Bs.	108½	1200	do	115
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.'83	120½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	115¼
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	102½	800	Clev. & Pitts.	95¾
1,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109	100	do......b15	95¾
5,000	Alt.& T. H.In.B.	86½	200	do......b10	95½
1,000	C.& N.W.1st M.	88	100	do......s15	95½
1,000	C.& N.W.2d M.	62½	300	do......s30	95¼
8,000	Tol. & W.1st M.	103½	100	M.S. & N.I.......s10	91½
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110½	800	do	91⅞
1,000	P., Ft.W.& C.2d	101½	1000	do	92
34	Bank of N. Y.	120	200	do......b10	92
6	Manhattan Bank	140	100	do......s15	91¾
40	Bank of Commerce	103½	500	do......s30	91
20	Commonw'lth B'k.	90	300	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	114½
34,500	American Gold	126⅜	300	Ill. Cen. F. S.	109½
150	Canton Co.	31½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	119¾
100	do	31	100	do	119¾
152	Dl.& Hud. CanalCo.	155	100	do......s10	119½
25	do	156	100	do......s10	119¾
50	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	27½	3500	Ill.Cen. Can. B.S.	101¼
50	do......s30	27½	5000	do	101
100	do	27½	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	102¼
50	do......b30	28	200	do	102
200	Am. Coal Co.	70	1000	Clev. & Tol.	113½
50	Quicksilv. M.Co.	44½	100	do	113¼
20	do	45	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	105
200	do	46	100	do	104¾
50	do	46½	100	do	104½
50	Min. Mining Co.	86	15	do	104
50	do	86½	200	Chi., B. & Q. R.	118
50	do	87	50	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	83
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	238	100	do......s30	83
50	do	238½	50	do	84
150	do	239	100	do......s10	83¾
100	do......s10	238	65	Del., L. & W. R.	170
50	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	127¾	100	P., F.W. & C.R.	74
850	do	127¼	300	do	73
200	do......b30	127¾	100	do......b10	73
450	do	127	100	do......b30	73
100	do......s10	126¾	100	do	72¾
250	do	126½	300	do	72½
100	do	126½	100	A. & T. H. P.	82½
100	do......b30	126¾	150	C. & N. W. R.	33
200	Chic. & Alton	79	200	do	32¾
200	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95½	200	do	32¾
200	Alton & Ter. H.	57			

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000	Trea.7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes Oct.&Ap'l	106¾	100	Hudson R.	148
2,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114
17,000	do......New	99¾	100	M. So. & N. I.R.	91¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	66¾	450	do	91⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	70½	50	do	91½
10,000	do	70½	100	do......s10	91½
5,000	do	70	100	do......b3	91¾
4,000	Am. Gold	126⅜	600	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	114½
20	Bank of Commerce	103	100	do	114½
50	Canton Co.	31	800	Ill. Cen. R.S.	119
300	Cumb Coal Prf.	27	100	Clev. & P. R.	94¾
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	126	600	do	94¾
1300	do	125	200	do......b10	94¾
100	Erie R. Prf.	102½	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	101½
150	Erie Railroad	103½	100	do......s10	101½
1500	do	103½	200	do	101½
50	do......b30	103½	200	Clev. & T. R.	113
100	do......s10	103½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	104
100	do......b15	103½	100	do	103¾
700	Harlem R.	147	100	Mil. & P.Du C.R.	85½
400	do	147¼	100	do	86
100	Reading R......b30	115	400	do	86½
200	do	114¾	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.	71
500	do	114¾	200	do	72
400	do......b30	114¾	100	A. & T.H.R.	55
			200	Chi. & N. W.	32

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

500	N. Y. Cen. R.	124	300	Old Southern......s3	91½
200	do	124½	500	do......s30	91
200	do......b3	124½	1500	do	91½
500	Erie Railway	103¾	1000	do......s60	91
300	do	103¾	800	do......b3	91¾
200	do	103½	200	do......c	91¾
800	do......b3	103½	300	do......s10	91½
1000	do......s30	103	2100	do	91¾
800	do......s3	103½	100	M.S.& N.I. G.S.	114½
300	do......b3	103½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	119½
500	do......s10	103½	300	do	119½
300	Erie R. Pref......b3	103½	100	do......b3	119½
100	Hud. River R......s3	146	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	95
100	do......b3	146½	500	do	94¾
200	Reading R......s10	114¾	200	do......b5	95
200	do	114½	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	102
450	P., Ft. W. & C.	72	600	do......b3	102½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200	Canton Company	30	400	M.S. & N. I. R.	91½
100	Bucks Co. L.Co.	1½	300	do	91¾
100	N. Y. Cen......b10	125	3300	do	92
100	do	124¾	400	do......s3	92
100	do	124½	1200	do......b3	92¼
200	do......b3	124¾	1500	do	92¼
200	do......b10	124¾	1400	do......s3	92½
100	do	124½	800	do......b3	92¾
200	do......b3	124½	2500	do	92¼
1250	Erie R.	103¾	1200	do......s3	92¼
500	do......b3	103½	100	M.S. & N.I.G.bnw.	114½
500	do......s30	103	800	Clev. & P. R.	94½
200	do......b5	103½	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	103½
100	Erie Railway Pr.	102½	100	do	104
200	do	102¾	100	do......s10	104
400	Reading R.	114¾	800	do	104½
200	do	114½	100	do......s10	104½
200	do	114½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	32½
50	Mich. Cen. R.	114½	100	do	32½
100	do	114	200	do	33
250	P., Ft.W.& C. R.	72½			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The Stock Market took a sharp turn downward this morning, the greatest decline manifesting itself after the call at the First Board, and being most marked in the New-York ends of the great lines of communication with the West. The reason given for this is that a war has commenced between the parties, for both the passenger and freight business, notwithstanding the publications that have been made to the contrary, and an apprehension exists that it may be carried to an extent that will seriously affect the prosperity of both. At the First Board, New-York Central opened at 127½, ⅞ below the final, and 2½ below the highest price of yesterday, falling to 126½ on the call, and between the Boards to 124½. Erie fell from 105⅛ last evening to 104⅜@104½ on the list, and just after the adjournment of the Board was sold at 103½. The Preferred was quiet at 102@103, against 104@104½ at the close yesterday. Harlem Old Stock, after selling 148—⅛ beyond last evening's price—closed at 146@146½. Reading fell from 116 to 115. The decline in Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne noticed yesterday has become still more marked to-day, the price commencing at 74, 1½ below last evening's final quotation, falling to 72½ on the call, and subsequently to 71½. Michigan Southern ruled strong, and was sold higher than yesterday. Illinois Central Scrip declined 1¼@1½ at the close. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien continues to tend upward, closing at 83¾@84, against 81 yesterday.

At the 1 o'clock Public Board still lower prices prevailed. New-York Central falling to 124, Erie to 103⅜, Hudson River to 146½, Reading to 114½, Southern Old to 91⅝, and Illinois Central to 119½. At the Second Regular Board there was a little recovery, but the general tone of the market was heavy, and the impression was still firm that a contest for the Western business has been inaugurated, that cannot be otherwise than damaging to the interests of all the roads concerned.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	126⅝	126¼	Harlem Pref.	129	130
U.S. 6s. 1881	106½	106⅜	Mich. Central	116	115
N. Y. Central	128	125⅜	Mich. Southern	92	92⅜
Erie	105⅛	103¾	Mich. Guarant'd	114½	114⅜
Erie Preferred	104	102⅜	Illinois Cen.	120⅝	119⅜
Hudson	152	148	Pittsburgh	96	94⅜
Pacific Mail	237	238	Fort Wayne	75½	72
Harlem	147⅜	148½	Rock Island	105⅜	103⅜
Canton	31⅜	31	Northwest	33	32
Prairie du Chien	81	85	Galena	102¼	101½
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99¾	Reading	116¾	114⅜
Terre Haute	58	56			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Broadway	165
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	108
Merchants	112	Hanover	97½
Mechanics	112	Metropolitan	110
Union	110	Shoe & Leather	108½
America	123	Corn Exchange	102
National	105½	Continental	96
State of New-York	102½	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	103½	Imp. & Traders'	108½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	102	M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¼	Ill. Cen., '75	118½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	115	Al. & T. H. firsts	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	126	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	90
Erie thirds, '83	111½	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	86½
Erie fourths, '80	108½	Chi. & N.W. 1sts, M.	88
Erie fifths, '88	105	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	107	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	103
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	110	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110½
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	83½
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	57
Mich. S. seconds	102¼	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	81

The Money Market shows somewhat more firmness to-day, the turn in the Stock Market probably exercising some influence toward that end. There is good inquiry at six ₱ cent. on call, which is the general rate on the best collateral. Foreign Exchange was quiet, this being the day of the packet's departure, and the market has not yet opened for Saturday's transmission. Bankers were asking 139¼@139½ for bills on London, and firmly holding, while buyers were unwilling to pay more than 139. The *Scotia*, to-day, takes out $696,551 66 in Specie, which is rather more than was expected.

Gold has ruled quite steady, but without much activity in the market, either at the Board or outside. At the first Board the sales were at 126⅝, and at the second 126¼, which prices represent the extremes of the day.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will close on the 13th and reopen the 24th inst. The Oswego and Syracuse Road will pay 3½ ₱ cent., free of tax, on the 20th inst.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,673,162 45; including for Customs, $244,030 08; payments, $5,947,570 37; balance, $24,862,859 48.

The receipts, to-day, for the Popular Loan were $596,350, of which $201,850 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $394,500 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 5,491 bbls. Flour, 19,970 bushels Wheat, 56,111 bushels Corn, 61,716 bushels Oats, 158 pkgs. Provisions, and 501 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning, 945 bbls., including 853 bbls. Pots and 92 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Holders of both foreign and domestic are asking full prices, but the market is inactive.

COTTON—Is in limited request, to-day, at 68c. for Middlings ₱ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Smoked Herring at steady prices; while Mackerel and Salmon have been in less demand at slightly reduced rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in limited demand, at a further reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 70; poor to choice extra State at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $4 85@$5 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 60	@$4 70
Extra State	4 75	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 65	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship g br'ds.	5 20	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is steadily declining. Sales since our last, 1,750 bbls., at $5 60@$6 60 for poor to good superfine; $6 65@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $4 95@$7 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very moderately inquired for, and prices have declined slightly. Sales since our last, 110,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 27; Winter Western, at $1 30@$1 36; Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 27½; Red do., at $1 18@$1 24; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at 95c.@$1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn is improving. Sales have been reported to-day of 104,000 bushels, at 68c.@68½c. for sound Mixed Western; 66c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 69c.@71c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@72c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at 83c.@92c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats continue quite heavy, including Canada, at 48c.@56c.; Western, at 58c.@63c.; State, at 66c.@69c., ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request to-day, at 95c.@$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather more demand, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet at old prices. Stock of all kinds, 375,000, against 326,300 same time last year.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 13,000 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 37½@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk to-day, at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; sales, 900 boxes. Lard is in fair request to-day; sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales, 250 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy at 8c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 bags East India, at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 700 hhds., including Porto Rico at 11½c., and Cuba at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 130,000 lbs. at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and declining. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 bbls. Ashes, at 20s. ₱ ton; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bush. Grain, at 6d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; and by steamer, 1,000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bush. Grain, on private terms. For Antwerp, 20,000 bush. Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. The latest charters according to the *Shipping List*, have been a ship, 900 tons, to load Deals at Bangor for Liverpool, at 80s.; a British brig, 235 tons, to Matanzas and back, $2,400; one, 229 tons, to Manzanillo and back, $2,000; one, 136 tons, to West Indies and back, $2,000, half in gold; a British brig to Marseilles, Alcohol; one, 235 tons, to Porto Cabello and Laguayra and back to New-York; and one, 3,000 bbls., from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from the day when Maj.-Gen. GRANT assumed immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh to the surrender of that place, is published in the TIMES this morning. He says that it is a striking feature, so far as his observation of the present volunteer army of the United States goes, that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found to do in almost every regiment. He cannot close his report without an expression of thankfulness for his good fortune in being placed in coöperation with an officer of the navy who accorded to every move that seemed for the interest and success of our arms, his hearty and energetic support. "Admiral PORTER," he adds, "and the very efficient officers under him, have ever shown the greatest readiness in their coöperation, no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated."

Gen. MEADE has sent a dispatch to headquarters regarding Gen. LEE's denial that a fight took place at Falling Waters, accompanied by an official report of the affair by Gen. KILPATRICK. These documents effectually dispose of LEE's denial.

A female servant lately in the family of a son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, has just arrived in Washington, and is placed in the contraband camp. She appears to be intelligent and truthful, and she states that her master, who is an *attaché* of JEFF. DAVIS, intends to come to Arlington and claim his rights to property there on the ground that he has never been in the military service of the rebels. She affirms that Gen. LEE's family are much discouraged by the late Union victories and rebel defeats. They look for the fall of Charleston as a certainty.

We have a report from San Francisco of trouble in the lower counties of California with the Secessionists, who are there from Texas and other points in the Southwest in considerable numbers. Rumors are current that they contemplate a general rising, but they appear to have no better foundation than a collision which took place on the 6th inst. in Tillare County, between a party of Secessionists and some soldiers stationed there, in which one soldier was killed, and several of the Secesh were wounded.

It will be remembered that a telegraphic report of a naval battle between two steamers on the coast of Maine, said to have occurred on the 23d ult., was published a day or two after that date, since which time until now nothing additional in regard to it has reached us. It now appears that there was such a battle, but of the actors in it we are in as much ignorance as before. The particulars, so far as known, are copied from the Portland *Argus*, of Tuesday. The belief of those who witnessed the battle is that the belligerents were a United States gunboat and a rebel privateer, and that the gunboat was worsted; but no official report of the affair has appeared, though it is believed that the Navy Department must be in possession of the facts in regard to it.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Aug. 5, states that Gen. HERRON and the army under his command have landed on the east side of the Mississippi Miver, five miles below Port Hudson. A few cases of yellow fever have occurred in New-Orleans, but the health of the city for the season of the year is good. Vicksburgh is reported very unhealthy—typhoid fever and diarrhœa being the principal diseases.

In Jackson County, Ohio, MORGAN captured 290 horses, and the Union forces appropriated 46, valued in the aggregate at $29,700. The merchandise, cash and buggies stolen by MORGAN was valued at $16,000. The damage done to the Portsmouth and Newark Railroad will run up the total to about $50,000.

A Copperhead organ in Philadelphia states that Gen. MCCLELLAN has not only transmitted his report to the War Department, but also that he accompanied it with an urgent request that, if the Department declined the trouble and expenses of its publication, he should be allowed to publish it himself at his own cost.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the case of JAMES H. WHITTEN, *alias* Whitter, indicted for leading the riot against the *Tribune* office, was brought on for trial, and occupied the entire day. The jury retired at 5 P. M., and at 8½ returned with a verdict of "guilty." The jurors were discharged for the term.

A fight with the Indians took place recently on the Missouri River, about a hundred miles below Fort Union. The passenger steamers *Shreveport* and *Robert Campbell*, being aground on a sand-bar, were attacked by the Indians, who were finally driven off, losing twenty-eight killed and a number wounded. Three whites were killed and two wounded. It is reported that all the Indings this side of the Rocky Mountains are hostile.

The Relief Committee composed of the friends of the Seventy-ninth regiment, or Highland Guard, of this State, and organized in aid of the widows and orphans of that celebrated corps, held their annual festival yesterday at Jones' Wood. About $1,000 was realized to the fund. The weather was propitious, and the whole affair was a complete success.

M. the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, late Consul-General of France at this port, where he has resided for nine years past, sailed for Europe yesterday, in the *Scotia*.

A sharp reaction occurred in the Stock Market yesterday, the depression, especially in New-York Central and Erie Shares, continuing throughout the day, though there was a slight rally in the market at second session of the regular Board. Money was in good request, and call loans were generally made at 6 ℘ cent. on first-class collaterals. Gold was dull, closing at 126¼.

The sales of Flour and Wheat were restricted, though buyers had any existing advantage. The demand for Corn was good at firmer prices. Hog products were in fair request. Hay was more active. Leather was selling freely. Groceries, Whisky and Tallow attracted less attention. The Wool sale passed off tamely. The transactions in Cotton were unimportant. The freight engagements were light, with 620 vessels of all classes in port.

The Question of Reconstruction.

We have repeatedly warned our readers against supposing that the rebellion was crushed by the recent victories of the Union troops. Much remains yet to be done before the military power of the rebel Confederacy will be so far broken as to make the question of peace and reconstruction one of practical politics. The rebels have strong armies still in the field; they have strong positions and important seaports still in their possession; they have the active and effective support of England and France to stimulate their hopes and prolong their efforts,—and they have the still more effective and important support of a powerful allied party in the Northern States. All these difficulties stand in the way of peace, and must be removed before peace can be restored. Until they are out of the way, we have but one practical question—but one important and imperative duty; we must bend all our efforts to their removal. We must aid the Government in the prosecution of the war. We must aid it in strengthening our armies, in defeating the designs of its foes, in quelling all open or disguised hostility wherever it may exist. And until this result has been accomplished, and the military and political power of the rebellion has been broken, we regard as premature and as mischievous any sharp and angry controversy concerning the terms of peace or the basis of the political reconstruction by which peace is to be followed.

The whole political community, nevertheless, seems to be plunging headlong into this discussion. The partisan opponents of the Administration have been working zealously ever since the war began to force its friends into precisely such a controversy. We are sorry to see recent indications of success in this endeavor. They have succeeded in drawing from sundry quarters, supposed or assumed to be, to a greater or less extent, in sympathy with the Administration, earnest and even heated declarations of what must and especially of what must not be done in the matter of closing the war and restoring the Union. The latest, and, perhaps, the most significant demonstration of this kind which has met the public eye, is the letter of Mr. WILLIAM WHITING, published in the TIMES of yesterday morning. Mr. W. holds a position of trust in the War Department, and he insists that it would be the extreme of folly and of wickedness to permit the rebel States to return to the Union, without exacting from them as a condition precedent, or imposing upon them as the will of a conqueror, the abolition of Slavery. And the *Herald* has, for some weeks past, entertained its readers with reports of dissensions in the Cabinet and the Administration upon this very point.

We think we can safely say that there is not the slightest foundation for these reports, and that the question on which there is supposed to be such a sharp and hostile division of sentiment in the Administration, has never been raised either in the Cabinet council or in any other form. It has never been proposed, either formally or otherwise, by any Secretary or head of Department, to offer terms, or accept terms, or discuss terms of peace or of reconstruction with the authorities of the rebel Confederacy. We venture to say that neither the President nor any one of his Secretaries, would consent even to accept a surrender at the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS or of the organized Government which he represents, if it came in such shape as to involve, directly or by implication, the right of that Government to speak for *the people* of the rebel States. In military matters—in questions growing out of actual operations in the field, the officers of the rebel armies have been recognized and treated as such: but no political recognition ever has been, or ever will be, extended to the authorities of the rebel Confederacy. When *the people* of the rebel States are disposed for peace they can secure it by refusing to fight, and by resisting the rebel Government which may seek to coerce them into fighting longer:—and when *they* desire a restoration of the Union and a resumption of their former rights and privileges under it, they have only to resume their allegiance to its Constitution and laws and to make war, at the requirement of its authorities, upon all who attempt to overthrow them. They must do this as individuals, as citizens of the United States, and subject to all the pains and penalties they may have incurred by past violations of those laws: but having thus done it, unless we are greatly mistaken, they will again become members of the Union, and entitled to all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. If, for example, the people of Louisiana, or of Tennessee, or of North Carolina, or of Mississippi, should in Convention, repeal the ordinance of secession, depose and repudiate the rebel authorities, State and Confederate, reorganize their State Government and require the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States as the condition of holding office, elect members to both branches of the Congress of the United States, and affirm the duty of every citizen to obey all the laws duly enacted by that Congress in accordance with the Constitution, and to abide by the decisions of the judicial tribunals of the Union upon all questions of constitutional law, we should like to know by what authority or with what right their respective States could be regarded or treated otherwise than as members of the American Union, and under the full protection of the Federal Constitution?

It may be said that in all wars the conqueror has a right to impose terms on the conquered. But the Government of the United States has never taken the attitude of a conqueror toward the South. It has sought to maintain its just and rightful authority, not to impose its lawless and unchecked will upon the people of the Southern States. It has sought to crush rebellion, not to conquer a population. It has fought this great war on the basis of the Constitution, under the banner of the Republic, and for the vindication and perpetuation of civil liberty,—not for the enthronement of popular passion or of the uncontrolled will, either of one or of many. And it is not likely, we trust, in the hour of triumph, to abandon this safe ground, and convert this Republican Government into such a despotism as has usurped the power and crushed the liberties of France.

But, it will be asked, may the rebel States send back to Congress the very men who have plunged them into rebellion, and thus prepare to reënact the terrible tragedy of the past two years? Unquestionably they may—subject only to certain risks those men will run, whether they go to Congress or stay at home. Mississippi may, if she likes, send JEFF. DAVIS back to the U. S. Senate; but before he can take his seat and renew his treasonable practices there, he will be liable to arrest, trial and execution for the treasons he has already committed. And precisely the same thing will be true of every man whom any rebel State may send to either branch of Congress, or put in any other place of political trust and responsibility. It is the *individual citizens* of the Southern States, it must be borne in mind, and not the States themselves, that have incurred the guilt of treason by their share in this rebellion, and it is upon them that the penalties of the law must fall. Whenever a majority of the people in any such State shall be converted from treason to loyalty, either by argument, by arms, or by an enlightened regard for their own interest, they can restore *the State* to its old position in the Union; but they cannot release a single one of their citizens from the penalties he may have incurred by taking up arms against the United States, by adhering to their enemies or giving them aid and comfort.

But what becomes of the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Confiscation laws, and other acts of Congress and the Executive, if these States may thus return to the Union and resume that local sovereignty over their own affairs which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution? Are they to be revoked, suspended or repealed? Not at all. They are to abide the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States. If they are adjudged constitutional by that tribunal, they are to be obeyed, like all other laws, by all citizens in all sections of our common country. If they shall be pronounced unconstitutional, or if, having been enacted as war measures their effective validity ceases when the war ends, then they disappear from the statute book,—and all citizens everywhere must acquiesce. They stand upon precisely the same footing as any other laws,—must abide the same tests and submit to the same fate, and the people of the rebel States, when they renew their oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, must acquiesce in this necessity.

A great deal of this, we are well aware, is so far as present necessities are concerned, pure speculation: and it may moreover never become any thing else. In no rebel State have the people as yet taken any such steps, or evinced by formal action any purpose thus to resume their old relations to the Federal Union. The Administration has, therefore, not been called upon to consider the question in any way, shape or manner. Whenever it shall be thus called upon, it is not at all unlikely that the statesmen who are now at the heads of the several Executive Departments, will differ in opinion very widely as to the practical action which the emergency may require. But we presume that in this, as has already happened in many instances not unlike this in difficulty and importance, the PRESIDENT will relieve his Secretaries from all embarrassment by acting solely and exclusively upon his own responsibility, and in accordance with his own sense of justice and of patriotic public duty.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF NEW-YORK ON THE DRAFT.—We give the report of Judge-Advocate WATERBURY concerning the draft in this State, which was referred to by Gov. SEYMOUR in his second letter to the President. It is a bitterly partisan document throughout, and we are sorry to see that an officer holding such an important position in the military system of the State, and who by aiding or by embarrassing the Government in its severe and difficult labors, may exercise a beneficial or a baneful influence upon the National cause, should have so far prostituted his office to aid the purposes of party. He openly charges that the whole scheme of drafting in this State was one of conscious fraud—from any knowledge or responsibility of which, however, he relieves the President, the Provost-Marshal-General, and all the proper authorities, and blames it upon the "irresponsible cabal outside." Even amid his perversions and partisanship, he is compelled to confess that the officers of the Government were determined upon fairness and equity. The President was anxious to obtain a knowledge of every wrong or injustice, and earnest and emphatic in the assurance that every error pointed out to him should be corrected, and he remarked to the Judge-Advocate that he "would not permit either a real or an apparent fraud." The Provost-Marshal-General also was emphatically of the same views and sentiments. Under these circumstances, we do not see that the local or State authorities could have found the least difficulty in at once rectifying every mistake—if mistakes there were. We have already given facts which contradict or greatly modify many of the statements and deductions in this letter; and it is quite evident that the whole case, and all the statistics, are set forth in such a manner as to subserve other purposes than those of justice and patriotism. It cannot be too widely known, or too frequently repeated, however, that whether there may have been mistakes on the part of officers, or intentional wrong on the part of the "outside cabal," the President has, by the modification of the quotas and the provision for a new enrollment, taken the most careful measures to set all to rights, and secure equality to every district and every party. This simple fact obviates every difficulty and removes every quibble of the Judge-Advocate, in regard to the future enforcement of the draft.

Mounted Infantry—Warfare in the West.

The present condition of military operations, more especially in the West, are bringing into peculiar prominence an arm of the service which may almost be called the creation of this war—namely, "mounted infantry." It is, as the name indicates, a hermaphrodite organization, combining certain peculiarities of the cavalry arm with certain peculiarities of the infantry arm. It shares the nature of cavalry so far that the men are mounted; but the horse is merely designed as the means of locomotion, and takes no part in the shock of battle. When they meet the enemy, mounted infantry dismount and fight on foot; and to this end they are armed with the rifle instead of with the carbine, pistol and sabre, as are the cavalry.

The advantage of mounted infantry is, of course, the greatly increased celerity of movement such a body possesses. Hence its extraordinary value for the purposes of raiding, foraging, cleaning out guerrillas, guarding lines of communication, and a multitude of such services. For all such purposes it is quite as well adapted as the cavalry, and it presents this enormous advantage, that it can be improvised, (needing simply to put infantry on horseback,) while cavalry is a highly delicate and elaborate arm, which can only be formed by prolonged training. The most dazzling of all the forms of military service, the cavalry, is, after all, only brought into use under special circumstances—*l'arm du moment*, as Marshal SAXE well styled it. We have had few illustrations since the war began of the *legitimate* use of cavalry in battle; it has mainly been employed for purposes for which the mounted infantry is quite as effective, and far more available.

We want in the West clouds of these Cossacks. There is now in the great central zone between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi really no great organized military force of rebels. They are split up into a multitude of detachments covering various points, or roaming the country in mounted bands acting as guerrillas. Tennessee is infested with flocks of these troopers. We can exterminate them only by numerous light moveable columns of mounted infantry. In addition to this they have before them an immense field in cutting the rebel lines of communications, intercepting convoys, destroying depots of supplies, etc., etc. The region mentioned is the region of the production and distribution of all manner of military resources. To attack them here is to attack them in a vital point—to destroy these lines and depots is literally to *disembowel* the Confederacy. In Virginia also we want now large numbers of these mounted infantry. We had yesterday by telegraph the statement of a fugitive Confederate officer that the rebels in Virginia were making desperate efforts to organize an effective force of horse-troopers—that they were impressing into the service all the horses in Virginia, and that whole regiments of their infantry were being mounted.

There are signs that our Western Generals fully appreciate the importance of this arm. Gen. ROSECRANS is forming brigades just as rapidly as he can mount and arm them, and Gen. ROUSSEAU is in Washington for the purpose of getting facilities to raise a division of mounted infantry. There are very many novel features in warfare in this country; only experience can show what is wanted, and experience has shown that mounted infantry is very much wanted.

The Volunteering from New-York State.

GOV. SEYMOUR, in his correspondence with the President, accuses him of having made an unfair enrollment in this State—a *partisan* enrollment. He gives as a ground for this accusation the fact that in the Counties of New-York and Kings more men are enrolled than in certain rural counties, in proportion to the number who voted in the election last Fall.

Last Fall he was elected Governor by less than 11,000 majority, out of a total vote of over 600,000. But he received in New-York and Kings over 73,000 votes, and had a *majority* in these two counties of over 38,000 Among those 73,000 voters were many honest men, who hate traitors and treason. But among them was every man who sympathizes with the rebels—every man who had from the beginning openly and secretly aided the rebellion, and opposed each and every measure to put it down. It included that large class who had given assurances to the rebels that New-York would never permit the General Government to "coerce a sovereign State," and would furnish neither men nor money to such a war.

New-York City and its vicinity contained the "dangerous class" upon whom the rebel leaders counted for *allies*, and who were to rise in insurrection and make the streets flow with blood, if the rebel newspapers may be taken for authority.

These were not the kind of men who had *volunteered* to defend our national existence, and who had gone into the army. They had remained at home to manipulate the elections and to hold the offices. They had their *rôle* to play in this rebellion, and they played it. They were to gain possession of the State authority and array it in opposition to the war. They busied themselves in denouncing the war, sneered at its successes, exulted at its disasters, and proclaimed on platforms and in newspapers that they would never bear a musket in such a cause, and that they went for a "vigorous prosecution of peace."

It so happened that the labors of these men against the war made it difficult to get volunteers, and the alternative was presented of drafting men into the army or submitting to such terms of national dismemberment as the rebels might dictate.

A conscription was made of certain classes liable to do military duty. It is very much like the State law which SEYMOUR recommended last Winter, and which, as Governor, he signed. But he professed to be shocked at the discovery that the Metropolitan counties in which he received 73,000 votes last Fall contain a larger number of men enrolled for the draft than certain rural counties, taking the ratio of voters as a basis for an estimate. He denounces it as unfair, and of partisan character.

It seems that his *friends* did not go into the army, and when he finds their names taken by the enrolling officer, he affects to be surprised, and, pointing to the country counties, exclaims how happens it these rolls contain so many names in New-York and so few in St. Lawrence, compared with the poll-lists of these counties last Fall?

Yes, Governor, how happens it that so few Copperheads volunteered into the army? How happened it that while the young men from the country took up their muskets to defend the national honor and existence, all the peace men, Dead Rabbits, thieves, gamblers and grogsellers, staid at home to do the voting? How is it that all the counties in the State which voted for Gov. SEYMOUR show such shabby results from volunteering, as compared with those counties which voted for Gen. WADSWORTH? We present some curious statistics on this subject in another column, which are well worthy of general notice.

It is very hard that any of those 73,000 who, as he said on the City Hall steps last month, "stood by him," should now be called upon to stand by the country. So it is hard to pay taxes, and to do various other services to our Government. In short, it is easier to burn a house than to build it. But if the Governor really wants to know why so many of his partisans happen to have staid at home during the war, let him attend the next "*peace meeting*," and he will understand the matter.

GEN. G. K. WARREN.—The announcement of the appointment of Brig.-Gen. G. K. WARREN, Chief of Topographical Engineers, to a Major-Generalship of Volunteers, will be received with unusual gratification by his brother officers, and by all who have had the opportunity to know the high soldierly qualities of Gen. WARREN. Though yet very young, (not exceeding thirty, we think,) he has still by pure merit reached in the army the very highest rounds of fame. He is a West Pointer, having, we believe, been an instructor at the Academy. At the outbreak of the war, he raised a regiment—the Warren Zouaves—which soon rose to be regarded as the finest Volunteer regiment in the service, and enjoyed the distinction of being brigaded with the Regulars. He then commanded what was regarded as the finest Volunteer brigade in the service, and at its head displayed the highest military talent throughout the Peninsular campaign. At Chancellorsville as a Staff officer (Chief of Engineers) he showed himself on a larger field, and took even his friends by surprise by his brilliant gallantry, his fertility of resources and general military ability. His conduct at Gettysburgh, where he acted as Gen. MEADE's Chief of Staff, added still further to his fame. It is within our personal knowledge that Gen. WARREN is looked upon by his fellow academicians, (who have a high and severe standard of judgment of their own,) as displaying more of that faculty, or combination of faculties, for which *genius* is the only name, than any of his compeers in the army. His appointment to the Major-Generalship is the fitting reward of pure merit. The double star does not glitter on the shoulders of a more accomplished or a more promising soldier.

GRANT ON VICKSBURGH.—Major-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT's "report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee from the day he assumed command of the expedition against Vicksburgh to the surrender of that place," will be read with intense interest by every reader of the TIMES. It is a document for the present hour and for all time. It is full, clear, vivid, able and modest. His gallant army and his subordinate commanders deserve all the praise he gives them, and he himself commands honor from the whole country and the world. Those who from the fragmentary details of the correspondents, and the contradictory dispatches of the telegraph, were unable to gain an accurate and comprehensive idea of the splendid operations at Vicksburgh while they were in progress, will find the whole thing set forth here with the skill of a master.

THE EXILE'S LETTER.—The *World* and the *News* accuse the TIMES of mutilating and distorting the letter of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to the Democratic meeting at Toledo. It were demeaning to reply to such a charge; but we may say (1) that the transcript of the letter which we published on Saturday last was the same throughout as that which the *World* was enterprising enough to publish on Monday, or two days after. We have compared the two copies and find them identical in every sentence, with the exception of one or two insignificant telegraphic blunders, which vary in each journal. As for the *News*, we do not know whether it published the letter in any shape. We may further say (2) that the copy of the letter which we published was clipped from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to which journal it was telegraphed from Toledo, with such abbreviations—we suppose to save expense—as the telegraphic agent of the Western journal saw fit to make. The TIMES publishes all important documents of all public men, and of every party promptly, and, so far as we can, fully; and we do not imagine that the Vallandigham journals will gain anything by imputing to others the perversity and dishonesty which are their own characteristics.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Emancipation Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, August, 1863.

Beneath the surges of war that sweep to and fro over the fertile fields of ill-fated Tennessee, under the noise of battles and the confusion of raids and fierce border struggles, another movement is going on, silent but powerful, which shall produce more effects on the future than all the noisy changes of the day. It is a movement of ideas; a change of conviction among the upper classes on no less a subject than that of *Slavery* and all the relations connected therewith. It is a revolution which is not born alone of the present war. For years back, the great tide-wave of the age—the growing conviction of the civilized world on the subject of human rights—has set back its little eddies even into the slaveholding communities of Tennessee. Numbers of men, owning slaves to a greater or less extent, have had their thoughts seriously called to the question of the morality and the desirableness of the institution. The question of emancipation has been deeply and candidly pondered. I have reason to know this from sources that cannot be doubted. In every Slave State I am convinced there are numbers of men possessing slaves who are always more or less doubtful of the system, but who are restrained from any direct action on it, either from want of the moral courage necessary for such a deviation from the ordinary modes of thought of their community, or because they see no practical method of bettering the present condition of their dependents, and so they find it easiest to let things go on as they are. A convulsion like this war breaks these men from their moorings, and they are very willing to act, as they have long half desired to act.

Besides, the civil war has revealed even to slaveholders the essential barbarity of slaveholding, for how else can they account for the horrible outrages, the cruelties and ferocious treatment practiced by Southern men on those who were once their neighbors and friends. A true loyalist must see, moreover, that it is Slavery, and Slavery alone, which is aiming this death-blow at the Government of his fathers; and he sees (perhaps even more clearly than we at the North, because he is nearer the evil) that the only hope of permanent peace and union lies in the destruction of Slavery. However all this be, it is certain that the leaders and principal men of the Emancipation and Union party of Tennessee are now and have been slaveholders. I could give you the names of twenty-five or thirty at once, whose families are respected and known all over the State, who possess from ten to one hundred slaves, and who heartily support this movement.

One has already offered his slaves wages, and is beginning the great change himself. These gentlemen are devoted Unionists of course, but they are also ardent Tennesseeans, and they believe that the remarkable resources of this rich State will be so developed under free labor, that the loss from emancipation will often be more than repaid from the increased value of lands, and that at least their children will reap the benefit of emancipation in a new condition of prosperity, and a peace which no revolutions will shake. They argue that the beautiful vine lands on their hills will draw in the German emigrant; that the Western and Eastern farmer will be tempted to their fertile valleys, where all productions of the temperate zone flourish bountifully, and that the capital of the seaboard will seek out their wonderful water-power, and the veins of exquisite marble in their mountains. In this great moral movement of Tennessee, it should be remembered that thus far the freest portion of the population, the brave yeomanry of East Tennessee, have no share. When at length they are delivered, and unite with the Unionists and Emancipationists from the central counties, we can judge of what the result will be. So strong is this revolution that the Union Club in Nashville, numbering some seven hundred members. contains in its Constitution an article—which I believe no Northern Union League has ventured to insert—expressing the strongest opposition to Slavery. In this Association, of course, are many slaveholders. It is impossible to hear, this side of Boston, such downright Abolition talk as you hear around the State Capitol in Nashville. One slaveholder said to me that it was a great pity the President had not applied his Proclamation at once to Tennessee, "it would have saved them a great deal of trouble, for it was evident the institution could not stand long in its present condition."

The gentlemen interested in these movements assured me that the greatest obstacle in their path, was the unaccountable tone of a portion of the Democratic Press in the Eastern States, who seemed to have a passion for the restoration of the Slave Power more than do many of the slaveholders themselves.

The most rebel portion of the State—the western—is that which from the incessant marchings and battles of hostile armies, has been the most stripped of slaves. The whole number in the State who have become practically freed must be very large.

There are still, of course, many fallacies current among even the Unionists, on this question. Many, I suspect, are held out especially to appease the popular prejudice—the asserters of them having no faith in them themselves. People still talk of "colonization"—an absurdity which ought to have died out long ago in any intelligent community—as though Tennessee could ever spare a single laborer, black or white, but would not rather offer millions to attract labor to her. We still hear of "negroes not working," as though men that had labored so hard under force, should not do much more under wages; and as if the whole history of emancipation in the West Indies (in a climate far more tempting to idleness than ours) did not teach that the productiveness of freed labor was far beyond that of slave. So, too, the old fallacy of "the impossibility of the two races living near each other in freedom," is here and there heard, as though liberty would make the two races any the less necessary to each other than compulsion, and as though each would not perform even better its task—whether of head work or hand work—where the laws of political economy and the principles of humanity alone governed their relations.

When at length the State Government of Tennessee is organized—and that cannot be till the State is thoroughly cleared of guerrillas—you may be sure that an act of emancipation will be passed, and this State, so favored by nature, begin a glorious career as a FREE STATE.

C. L. B.

The Albany Bridge Injunction Dissolved.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Judge HOGEBOOM has granted the motion to dissolve the injunction that was issued to prevent the construction of the Albany bridge.

Sale of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day, amounted to $500,000.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

England Mortified and Desperate—Confederate Stock Panic—The European Situation—The Logic of the Conscription—English Statistics—A Lesson for Legislators.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

The desperate and mortified feeling of the English at the defeat of the South finds expression in many ways, but in none more emphatic than the fall of Confederate stock from par, or a small premium, to a discount of 20 per cent. The New-York riots have given it a slight rally to 17 or 16, but it is very shaky, and has caused two or three failures.

I do not doubt that the English have pluck, if you can get at it, but their whole conduct in this matter seems cowardly, selfish and contemptible. As long as the South had any successes they exulted. When LEE invaded Pennsylvania, they were in ecstacies. At the first turn of ill fortune they give up all for lost. Only one hope sustains them. It is of a struggle between States' rights and the National power. The friends of the South in Europe rely more on Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, and expectant Gov. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, than on JEFF. DAVIS or Gen. LEE. New-York and Ohio can destroy the Union if South Carolina and Virginia fail.

Charleston seems likely to be taken without Mr. LAIRD'S iron-clads, which he persists in declaring that Mr. Secretary WELLES wished him to build. He has published a correspondence with somebody in Washington, and a memorandum from the Navy Department, describing the kind of vessels wanted. If the present attack prove successful, the cup of British misery will run over; and what will become of all the goods sent to Nassau, to run the blockade, when all the blockaded ports are taken?

The resolution of the Government to carry out the conscription in spite of mobs or Governors, is a sign of conscious strength that has not failed to make its impression here. To have suspended it, because of the riot, would have been an acknowledgment of weakness or defeat. The right of the thing is in a nutshell. The war cannot be carried on without it. Now, as the logicians would say, the war is either right or it is wrong. If wrong, stop it. If right, carry out the conscription. The talk about its inequalities, and the $300 exemption, is sheer nonsense. Where was there ever a draft, in which those who had money could not hire substitutes? My father was drafted in the War of 1812, and wished to serve—but he was the agent of a manufacturing company, and could not be spared—so he hired a substitute. The French Government has a regular price of exemption. A Government that cannot fill up its armies by a levy *en masse*, when such a levy becomes necessary, has no force or vitality. It cannot live, and ought not.

Englishmen who write of American society never read their own statistics. The paupers in England and Wales are close upon one million, or 1 in 20 of the population. During the last year, 94,000 persons have been prosecuted for drunkenness, of whom 22,560 were women; 33,364 females have been imprisoned the past year, 15,000 of whom had been in prison before, and 3,000 more than ten times. Of the offences with which these lovely feminine Britons were charged, there were 30 cases of murder, 36 of manslaughter, 40 of burglary, 77 of housebreaking, 35 of robbery with violence, 17 of bigamy. What a charming female population!

Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday. Her Majesty regrets the continuance of the war, but thinks it best to persevere in her neutral position. She, also, has heard from Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. She leaves, or has left, for her continental visit. The weather is as fine as possible and the harvest has begun. There is promise of great abundance in all Western Europe. In spite of the cotton famine, general business is good. There is some panic about Poland,—a pamphlet having appeared in Paris of a threatening character. It is said that a company of English volunteers is organizing to assist the Poles. I see no sufficient motive for a European war, and believe that it is a diplomatic bugbear.

The proceedings of Parliament would afford some lessons to our legislators. The Government introduced a Statute Law Revision bill, which passed the second reading, when Mr. HENNESSY moved a postponement. I give a brief report of what he took by his motion:

"The Solicitor-General could not understand what possible object the honorable and learned member could have, either with regard to his own reputation or to the public good, by attempting to obstruct this bill. The honorable gentleman at previous stages of the bill had raised all his objections, and every one of them had been answered and disproved. All his objections were utterly groundless. The honorable gentleman had got a smattering of information on the subject, and having glanced at the provisions of the bill, which were the result of the labor of years of most competent persons, he came down to the House to obstruct the measure.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a third time and passed."

Having meekly taken his whipping, like a good boy, it is to be hoped that the champion of oppressed nationalities will behave better in future.

MONADNOCK.

Gen. Burnside and the Habeas Corpus.

In the case of one HENRY HICKS, which has been before Judge PADDOCK in Cincinnati, Gen. BURNSIDE made the following answer to a writ of *habeas corpus*:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Aug. 5, 1863.

I know of no such person as HENRY HICKS, and he is certainly not in my custody, as I do not take charge of the imprisonment of any person.

If, as is indicated by the Sheriff, this man is a minor, and enlisted in the service against the consent of his parents, and the case is one which justly and honorably calls for a discharge, by making the fact known to these headquarters the discharge will be at once granted, without the expense of a lawsuit, or the chance of a clashing between the State and United States authorities, which all just and loyal men should seek to avoid at a time like the present.

My instructions are distinct, to deliver up no prisoners upon writs issued from State Courts, where they are held by authority of the General Government. These instructions are based upon a well-known decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I have issued an order embracing the leading features of that decision.

In conclusion, I beg to state to the honorable Court that it is far from my desire to come into collision with its authority, or to disregard any of its decrees; and I hope to be always found willing and anxious to obey any of its orders that are not in opposition to my instructions from the General Government, and I feel sure that the honorable Court has no disposition to give any such orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Com'g Department of the Ohio.

Surgeons for the Negro Regiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

The Government is compelled to make known that it is sadly in want of medical officers for the negro regiments. Permit me to suggest a remedy. These troops are mostly *United States*, and not *State*, regiments. Act with them precisely as the Government does with white regiments in the United States service; detail medical officers to serve with them in such numbers and in such places as the exigencies of the service require. This is the mode of proceeding, not only in the medical department, but also in the engineer, pay, ordnance, and other departments of the army.

Any other course (taken in connection with JEFF. DAVIS' Proclamation) looks suspicious, and, I venture to prognosticate, will be unsuccessful.

As a matter of choice I would prefer (and I suppose I am not singular in this respect) serving with a negro regiment in the South—more especially in Summer. They are acclimated, and not subject to many of the ailments of whites, such as sun-stroke, fever, apoplexy, &c.

AN ARMY SURGEON IN MEXICO IN 1848.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug 12.

THE NEW U. S. SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

The political character of JOHN CONNESS, United States Senator from California, has been authoritatively settled. A distinguished member of the Cabinet to-day said: "The California Senator is in character a combination in equal parts of BEN WADE and DAVE BRODERICK. He is a man of conscience and of courage." Mr. CONNESS, before going to visit his friends in Illinois, left behind his assurance that the Unionists of California would carry that State in the coming election by 50,000 majority.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

Let there be no fear about the action of the Government, in any conceivable exigency growing out of this war and connected with the President's Proclamation of Freedom. The strongest and wisest of the Secretaries, with three other members of the Cabinet, will fling their portfolios into the Potomac, sooner than yield a hair's breadth of their conviction that the proclamation emancipated forever and ever, and irrevocably, every slave embraced within its provisions.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

The attempt to squelch the report of Gen. GRANT'S operations around Vicksburgh, by publishing it in the *Army and Navy Advertiser* as an advertisement, excites general disgust here. People await its republication in the TIMES and other New-York dailies, with impatience.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR is here on a visit to his venerable father. His conversational sketches of Uncle Sam GRANT, and of eulogy of his military and personal qualities, greatly confirm the popular impression that this soldier is the greatest product of the war.

THE DRAFT.

The Board of Enrollment, during the three days it has been in session to hear exemptions under the draft, has disposed of about 190 cases, of which upward of 60 persons have been accepted by substitute, a few in person, and several have paid commutation money. The remainder were discharged for disability, erroneous enrollment and other causes. The proportionate number from the entire draft cannot, however, be estimated from these facts, as those who believe themselves entitled to exemption are among the first to engage the attention of the Board.

NAVAL.

Commander MURRAY has been detached from special duty at the Navy Department, and has been ordered to the *Wateree.*

Items from Washington.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF—FORT SUMTER.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863.

I hear that it is the intention of those interested in the *Peterhoff* to carry the case up to a higher Court. The decision just rendered against the vessel and cargo is claimed to be unwarranted, and to rest on no reliable basis. Suspicion, it is alleged, was largely employed in making up the verdict, and vigorous measures to upset it will be made before the captors are allowed a division of the spoils. Should the judgment of a higher Court be also adverse to the vessel and cargo, (which, I will add, is not anticipated,) then Her Majesty's Government will be importuned to take action in the matter. Rumors have been current that the vessel would be demanded without an appeal to a higher Court, but they were probably unfounded.

The report received last week to the effect that the cotton bales placed in front of Sumter for its defence were all destroyed, appears to have been incorrect. Only two of the bales took fire, and since then fresh bales have been prepared, which are bound round with sheet-iron, rendering them capable, it is believed by the rebels, of affording the completest protection to the fort; this, however, remains to be seen. It is evident the Confederates are not sure of a successful resistance, as the fort is said to have been mined, preparatory to its total destruction in the event of an attack threatening an ultimate capture or reduction of the fort.

The value of the war material and general merchandise that has run safely into Wilmington since the commencement of the month cannot be less than three millions of dollars' worth, which is paid for in return cargoes, and obviates the necessity of cash payments. These goods, after being landed, are easily forwarded to all parts of the South, and the means are thus obtained for a prolonged resistance to our arms.

The rebels are complaining of large quantities of bogus Confederate money, which they assert is manufactured in the North, and smuggled within their lines. So well are some of the notes executed, that they have passed quite readily, and much suffering has been entailed in consequence by the parties being unable to dispose of them afterward.

A prominent Britisher here denies that any undue attention was shown the *Florida* in saluting her at St. Georges. It is the custom of the garrison to salute all men-of-war, and as England has classed the rebels as belligerents, the *Florida* being an armed vessel of war was entitled to the compliment.

OBITUARY.

Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

The Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Judge ordinary of the Court of Probate and Divorce, expired on the 28th ult. He had recently met with a severe accident; but the injury which he then received, says the *Lancet*, although it may have accelerated his disease by the severe shock which it undoubtedly inflicted on the system, does not appear to have had any direct share in the fatal result. When violently thrown over by the runaway horses which broke from Lord Aveland's carriage, Sir Cresswell was found, on being raised from the ground, to be suffering from fracture of the knee-pan. This was not, however, a fracture from direct violence; but when examined by the surgeon summoned, Mr. J. Lane, of St. Mary's Hospital, he found that from the nature of the fracture it was evidently one of those rare instances in which the knee-pan is rent by the sudden and violent action of the extensor muscles of the thigh, commonly in the effort to recover the balance of the body, and avoid falling. There was but little bruising—much less than might have been anticipated, and no other apparent injury. The fractured part was healing favorably, and Sir Cresswell bore the confinement with great equanimity, and was in good spirits throughout. Mr. James Lane and Mr. Charles Hawkins were in continuous attendance, and everything promised a speedy recovery. Properly devised splints having been adjusted, Sir Cresswell was able, with assistance, to shift himself from the bed to a couch, and had done so in the course of Wednesday. As he was being lifted in the evening from the couch again to the bed, with the assistance of his brother, Rev. Oswald Cresswell, he complained of feeling faint, asked for wine, and almost immediately died. He had always considered himself a specially healthy man, and was mentioning shortly after his accident that he had never had a day's illness, and had never consulted a physician since he left school. He had lately become somewhat suddenly corpulent, but it was never suspected, by himself or any other person, that the hand of disease had seized him so firmly, though silently. The *post-mortem* examination was performed by Mr. Charles Hawkins, Mr. James Lane, and Dr. Baber. The examination of the chest showed that the heart was the sole seat of the disease. It was loaded with fat, the walls of the ventricular cavities were thin and weak, and the muscular fibres pale; the valves were competent. Throughout the rest of the body the organs were found in a healthy condition, although in parts loaded with fat. On examining the knee-joint some blood was found effused between the fractured surfaces of the bone; there was no inflammation, irritation, or effusion in the interior of the joint, but repair was going on satisfactorily. The cause of death was doubtless, severe syncope, fatal because occurring in a weak heart fattily degenerated. The deceased Judge was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819. Having won for himself the rank of King's Counsel in 1834, and led the Northern Circuit with an ability which acquired him high reputation, Mr. Cresswell was in 1837 elected to the House of Commons as member for Liverpool. He continued to represent that great commercial community till 1842, when, by the government of Sir R. Peel, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and invested with the rank of knighthood. Since his elevation to the bench, Mr. Justice Cresswell has given signal proofs of his accuracy, his acuteness, and his quick wit. He was the fourth son of Francis Easterby, Esq., of Blackheath, who, on marrying an heiress of John Cresswell, Esq., took the surname of that ancient Northumbrian family. He was rich, childless, and unmarried.

—Col. John L. Chatfield, late of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, died at Waterbury, Conn., on Saturday last, of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor. When the siege operations commenced Col. Chatfield had but recently returned to his regiment, after recovering from a severe injury of the thigh, received last October on the battle-field of Pocotaligo, S. C., where he exhibited distinguished bravery. He was regarded highly in the Department of the South, and was a faithful, valuable and conscientious officer. Entering the United States service as Major in the First Connecticut Volunteers, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third Connecticut Volunteers, three months' regiment. On the call for three years' men, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and went with them to Port Royal when Gen. SHERMAN'S expedition set out for that place.

—Judge N. H. Purple, of Peoria, Ill., died at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Monday morning. He had come to that city to attend the sessions of the United States District Court, and was taken ill after a day of exhausting labor. He was a native of Otsego County, N. Y., and was 56 years of age. In 1838 he went to Illinois and settled at Peoria, and seven years thereafter was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, retaining that office three years. In 1849 he published his *Real Estate Statutes of Illinois*, a compilation of great practical value, embracing the laws relating to the title to real estate, from the organization of the Northwestern Territory to the date of publication. In 1856 he published his compilation of the Statutes of Illinois, then in force, with notes of the decisions in the construction of them, which deserves and has received the universal approbation of the profession. Judge Purple was in politics a Democrat, and believed in using all the power of the Government to crush the rebellion.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ONE MILLION DOLLAR CONSCRIPTION LOAN.—The Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the loan of one million of dollars, to be applied to the paying of exemption for men of large families who should be drafted, held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday morning for the purpose of receiving the replies of the Brooklyn Banks in relation to the loan. There were present Aldermen TERNAN, NEWMAN, PERRY and NODYNE; Mayor KALBFLEISCH, and Tax-Commissioner O'ROKRE. The Mayor stated that he had received replies from the Banks, some verbal and some written, but all to the same effect, respectfully declining to take any portion of the loan. No reason was given, but the general impression is, that the refusal of the Banks is based upon the fact that the Common Council have no legal authority to authorize the loan; and if authorized and taken, it will depend upon contingencies whether or not the next Legislature will legalize it. It was suggested, in Committee, that a special meeting of the Aldermen be called, and the resolutions so modified as to offer bounties to volunteers instead of paying for exempting men from the draft; but after consultation, it was decided to adopt the Mayor's proposition to advertise for a loan from the public. It was finally agreed to issue proposals to the following effect:

That proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor, City Hall, Brooklyn, until Monday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for a loan of $1,000,000, or any part thereof, for which certificates will be issued, payable in one year, with interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council on the 27th July. That the Common Council intend to apply to the Legislature at its next session for an act authorizing the issue of bonds to raise the necessary funds for the redemption of said certificates.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Kings County Democratic General Committee at their last meeting adopted resolutions sustaining the course pursued by Gov. SEYMOUR in relation to the draft. The resolutions are as follows, offered by Mr. JOHN LINSKEY, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with just pride the firm and dignified remonstrance of His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR against the unprincipled and unjust operation of an unconstitutional and odious law, as exemplified in his late correspondence with the President of the United States upon the enforcement of the Conscription law of this State.

Resolved, That the language of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in his reply to Gov. SEYMOUR, is as humiliating to the nation as it is alarming—humiliating for its admission that the most popular and best form of Government in the world can no longer (the first time since its establishment) rely upon the voluntary and unrestrained support of its citizens in what he is pleased to call its death struggle; alarming because of its avowed determination (although admitting its apparent unfairness and injustice) to disregard the Constitution and sovereign rights of the people and State, and usurping in the person of the Executive the powers and functions of the other coördinate branches of the Government, namely, Legislative and Judicial, so zealously guarded against by the States respectively in the Federal compact.

Resolved, That, in behalf of the Democratic and conservative citizens of Kings County, we earnestly implore His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, while yielding and aiding the President in every legitimate and constitutional manner to restore the Constitution and the Union, not to suffer any innovation or usurpation of the constitutional rights of the sovereign people of this State, from any pretext, or come from what quarter they may, believing such innovations and usurpations would only tend to a certain destruction of our Republican form of Government. In support of which we hereby *pledge our hearty* coöperation.

DROWNED.—WILLIAM MCCORMICK, a member of Engine Company No. 16, was drowned while on a rowing excursion in Gowanus Creek, on Tuesday. His body was recovered yesterday, and an inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Williamsburgh.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Yesterday noon a colored man named SAMUEL JOHNSON, was arrested in Brooklyn, E. D., charged with killing an old man named SAMUEL BRAEUER, residing at No. 7 Marshall-street. It appears that in a difficulty the old man was knocked down and fell, striking his head heavily, and died shortly afterward. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Coroner BARRETT yesterday held the following inquests: On a man of color, named EDWARD BELL, residing at No. 204 North Ninth-street—verdict, died from hemorrhage; also on WM. HASTY, No. 228 First-street, who died from congestion of the brain; also on the body of JAMES PEARSLEY, of No. 128 North Seventh-street, who died of a complication of disorders; and on the body of MRS. GROMLEY, of No. 67 North Sixth-street, whose death was produced by hard drinking. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

INDUCING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—Marshal MURRAY has arrested RICHARD FOSTER and JOHN HOWE, on charge of inducing private SMITH, of the Sprague cavalry, to desert. They promised him $175 if he would desert, go to Providence and there offer himself as a substitute. He assented, was furnished with citizen's clothes, and made off with the others for Providence. All three were recognized there, taken into custody, and brought back.

RETURN OF REV. DR. CHAPIN.—Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and family returned home by the *China*. Dr. CHAPIN has improved in health, and will resume his pulpit labors on the first Sunday in September.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts regiment arrived to-day, and leave for home *via* the Central Railroad at 6 this evening.

Nomination for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Hon. J. W. CRISFIELD has been renominated for Congress by the Union men of the First District of Maryland.

— Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, United States Senator, has changed his residence from Alton to Chicago, Illinois.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

How to Keep Cool.—Go to Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av. (near Cooper Union,) and take an Oriental Bath. Open to ladies and gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CUTTER—TROW.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Dr. JAMES B. CUTTER, U. S. A., and Miss KITTIE S. TROW, being of the same age and name, and married on the same day of the month, and by the same clergyman, as her mother, twenty-nine years since, and second daughter of John F. Trow, Esq., of this City. No cards.

WARD—TURNER.—At the United States Legation, Berne, Switzerland, on Wednesday, July 29, by Mr. Fogg, the American Minister, PRESCOTT HALL WARD, Esq., of New-York, and Miss MARIANNE POYNTELLE TURNER, niece of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

DIED.

BRUFF.—On the morning of the 12th inst., of apoplexy, HANNAH F. BRUFF, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 102 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY BOARDMAN, widow the late John Boardman, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 2d-av., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

BRUGGERHOF.—In Darien, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, ABRAHAM BRUGGERHOF, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Chapel, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, Aug. 13.

☞ St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

CARROLL.—In Hastings-upon-Hudson, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Edward C. West, SARAH, widow of Matthew Carroll, aged 82 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the house of J. S. Schultz, No. 131 East 12th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock.

DOYLE.—On Monday evening, Aug. 10, AGNES THERESA, only daughter of Thomas Doyle, and Susan, his wife, aged 3 years, 5 months and 20 days.

☞ San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

DIVINE.—In Sacramento, Cal., on Dec. 9, 1862, of inflammatory dropsy, JOHN DIVINE, native of Farmhill, County Tyrone, Ireland, late of New-York City, aged 33 years.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

GEDDIS.—On Monday, Aug. 10, ANNIE GEDDIS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Ludlow-place, (Houston-st.,) on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, THOMAS HOLMES, Sr., aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 146 Clinton-st., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the late Oliver-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KENT.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 10, AUGUSTA E., wife of James E. Kent, and daughter of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 11 o'clock train from James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at Syosset, and return in season for the 5 o'clock train for New-York.

MERRIAM.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GERTRUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 5 years and 9 months.

PANGBURN.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of consumption, ELIZA M. STURGES, wife of William H. Pangburn, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 West 37th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at No. 49 East 21st-st., ABBY C. PARKER, widow of Frederick Parker, of New-Bedford.

Funeral from Grace Church, New-Bedford, on Friday, Aug. 14.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PARR.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, JOHN PARR, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERWOOD.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H. H., second son of William H. H. and Martha Jane Sherwood, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of his grandfather, Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, for interment.

STROBEL.—Yesterday, at the residence of her grandfather, Philip W. Engs, in this City, ELIZA SNYDER STROBEL, youngest daughter of Rev. W. D. Strobel, in the 19th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Red Hook, Dutchess County, for interment.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Motthaven, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The 4:10 P. M. train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, will stop at Motthaven Depot, where carriages will be in waiting.

WINSOR.—In Greenville, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of a lingering illness, RICHMOND WINSOR.

The funeral will take place from the above place on Friday, Aug 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIERUM.—In Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, WALTER, only child of Otto C. and Anna H. Wierum, aged 15 months.

WASHINGTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, after a short illness, JOSIAH WASHINGTON, aged 35 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 West 26th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 427.—Aug. 12, 1863.
17, 29, 33, 27, 55, 15, 63, 26, 30, 34, 56, 10, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 428.—Aug. 12, 1863.
23, 6, 38, 68, 50, 73, 14, 65, 28, 51, 33, 8, 2, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTORY—POLLAK & SON, No. 357 BROOME-ST., NEAR BOWERY.—The only place in the City to get pipes and cigar-holders cut to order. A large assortment of genuine goods always on hand. Repairing, boiling in wax, amber put on, covers of silver or German silver fixed, at the shortest notice.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

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BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 Murray Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular.
J. W. WESTON, Agent,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.
THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.
THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.
WHO IS THE AUTHOR
WHO IS THE AUTHOR
WHO IS THE AUTHOR
OF THE
NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE?
NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE?
NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE?

This question is oftener asked than answered—in fact, it has not yet been answered at all. Years ago everybody was anxious to know who "Junius" was. That curiosity is not yet satisfied. Now, there is an equal desire to know who wrote THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE. I can say to all "*anxious inquirers*" that the book is something like "Topsy," who said she "never was born," she "growed." THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE also "growed." I know who sells it; I also know who wrote it. Everybody "*and the rest of mankind*" will soon have a copy. If you want to be amused, buy a copy of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
If you want to be instructed, buy a copy of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
If you want to learn about PHERNANDIWUD, buy a copy of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
If you want to read about the PHLUNKEES, and the PHIREATAHS, and the HITTITES and the HAMMERITES, and the MEN OF GOTHAM, buy a copy of
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE.
Price 15 cents per copy, post free on receipt of price. Sold by all newsdealers and booksellers.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, agent for the author.

THE LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO.

Mr. CARLETON, publisher of the English translation of "Les Miserables," begs to announce that he will publish, on SATURDAY, an English translation of the magnificent new work, just issued in Paris, entitled
VICTOR HUGO.
BY A WITNESS OF HIS LIFE.
It is the most charming biography that has ever appeared, and readers of "Les Miserables" will be astonished at the flood of light thrown upon that masterpiece of fiction. MARIUS is but Victor Hugo himself.
One handsome octavo, cloth bound.
Early orders solicited from the trade.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SUMMER MEDICINE.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are in a peculiar manner suitable for this climate. They clear away those obstructions the occasion of costiveness, cholera morbus, colics and fevers, always more or less to be guarded against during the heat of a tropical sun. No one should be without this excellent and safe remedy. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING.
Sole Proprietor,
No. [illegible] BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas.
Rooms at No. 22 Bond-st.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
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No. [illegible] BROADWAY, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Mary W. Huton vs. *William W. Huton*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Personal.

—The Hartford *Courant* mentions a rumor that through the munificence of a distinguished American, now resident in London, a new geological cabinet will soon be erected in New-Haven, at a cost of $100,000. The New-Haven *Journal* intimates that the distinguished American referred to is George Peabody, Esq., who proposes to endow a department of natural history in Yale College.

—Major Hazleton, late in charge of the pay department at Vicksburgh, died at Memphis on the 3d inst., from disease contracted in the service. It is said that seven out of sixteen Paymasters are sick at Vicksburgh. Major Hazleton was very much esteemed in the corps; and was a high-minded, honorable gentleman. His loss is deeply regretted.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Cork	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	Aug. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Bohemian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12¾ P. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, etc.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Northern Light*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DINAH BROUGH, DECEASED.—IF WILLIAM PARKINSON BROUGH, a native of Loughterton, in the County of Lincoln, in England, and who left England nearly twenty years ago for the United States of North America, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage; or in case of the decease of the said William Parkinson Brough, persons claiming to be entitled to his personal estate and effects, are requested to forward the particulars of such claims to the undersigned. By order.
JNO. THOS. TWEED, Solicitor.
LINCOLN, July 29, 1863.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.
8,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 60 cents per yard.
2,800 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 F O R 15
DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 665 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY

For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 514 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 46th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille au un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE. No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A SCHOOL FOR Boys, an unmarried teacher, a member of the Episcopal Church. Address R., No. 762 Broadway.

A TEACHER, WHO HAS FITTED BOYS for Yale and Harvard, who is a superior mathematician and good disciplinarian, desires a situation. He has testimonials from and can refer to many prominent teachers and distinguished men, but relies for success on his intrinsic merit. He was connected for several years with a first-class New-England institution. Address Box No. 614, Southington, Conn., stating time and place of interview.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: *School-officers, Principals* and *Parents* can hear of well-qualified *Teachers, Tutors* and *Governesses*, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, 713 Broadway, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 White-place, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook; will assist with the ironing. Good country and city references. Call for two days at No. 151 2d-av., between 39th and 40th-sts., 2d floor, back room. None need apply but a private family.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young girl wishes a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Apply, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business; best of City references given. May be seen at No. 118 2d-place, South Brooklyn.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a tip-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Box No. 113, Brooklyn.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper, assistant, or shipping clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS ENTRY CLERK, &c.—I WANT A SITUAtion as entry or shipping clerk or assistant bookkeeper in some first-class house. My age is 19 years. Best of references given. Address J. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a single Protestant man as coachman and gardener, is an excellent groom; willing to make himself useful, with good references for the City or country. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway, Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as light porter or general clerk in a grocery-store or any other mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address PORTER, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 311 4th-av.

GERMAN FARMER'S FAMILY.—THEY are just landed, and wish a situation on a farm; have two children; he understands farming thoroughly and gardening; his wife is an excellent housekeeper; can milk, make butter, &c. A first-rate chance for those looking for respectable and intelligent German help. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 26 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FIFTEEN years old, (large of his age,) in some good wholesale house—grocery preferred. He is a good penman. Apply to W. BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st., over Nassau Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG, MARried man, in a respectable mercantile business. Address INQUIRER, Hempstead, L. I.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT COPYING, BOOKkeeping, &c. References. Address M. F., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

A LAUNDRESS—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress. To one who thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her last place, good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at No. 120 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. on Thursday, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Friday between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

LANDSMEN, FIREMEN, COAL-PASSERS, seamen, carpenters and boys wanted, for the California naval fleet. Pay from $13 50 to $31 50 per month; also, wanted, a few substitutes. The highest bounty paid, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.
HENRY JAMES, Agent.

A BOY—AN AMERICAN BOY WANTED IN A wholesale jewelry-store; must read and write well; be from 12 to 14 years old, of genteel appearance, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving references and place of residence, P.G. & Co., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as nurse and seamstress, a woman between 25 and 30 years of age; must be kind, obliging, and fond of children, and understand her business; none others need apply to No. 202 East 20th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a first-rate man as coachman and gardener, a few miles in the country; German or Scotch preferred; a nice cottage on the premises. Call at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references required. Call at No. 137 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATEly, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass. 20 to make army case collars. 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer. A man as valet to go to Melbourne, Australia. 3 porters for stores. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 18 TO 20 years of age, competent to open a set books by double entry, and attend to general office business. Address with reference, stating terms, L., Box No. 177 New-York P. O.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COACHES, FINE FOUR and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, fine top and no top buggies, park, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS PERMANENTLY CURED by using the Fire and Water Proof Cement, prepared by D. A. HARRIS. Apply at Nos. 93 Cliff-st., 13 Laurens-st. and 108 Suffolk-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone dwelling, No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. This house, in addition to being built in the modern style, with the usual improvements, has had the advantage of undergoing a thorough overhauling and repair, including rich wall-papering and oil-painting, at an expense of at least $1,000. The yard is tastefully laid out as a garden, with very fine rose and other flowering shrubs and plants. The owner spared no expense to render it a pleasant and comfortable residence. It is now offered for sale in consequence of the family going to Europe. It can be seen any day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

TERMS.—One-half cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. If sold, possession will be given in the month of October. There is no incumbrance on the property, and the title is indisputable. Apply as above.

VILLA SITES ON THE SEA SHORE, within one hour of New-York, south side of Staten Island, within a few minutes' walk of the Eltingville depot. One lot of ten acres, one lot of eight, and one of five acres; a handsome cottage on an adjacent lot will be erected this Fall. The nearness to the City, health of locality, fine sea air, with advantages for sea bathing, yachting, fishing, and unexceptionable neighborhood, make this a most desirable residence at a moderate cost. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, until 1st May next or longer, a first-class four-story house, in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, near Gramercy Park. Price for sale $25,000—to let $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 59 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY corner house in Second-av. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of Mr. BALDWIN, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS—The country residence of the late James S. Petrie, situated on the south bank of the Neversink River, N. J., 25 miles from New-York, one mile from Red Bank, and a short drive from Long Branch. There are 6 acres of land, large variety of choice fruit. The house is modern, contains 11 rooms. Kitchen and gardener's cottage detached, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c. The furniture and carriages are also for sale. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FINE residence of three acres beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; choice fruits, shade trees and shrubbery; the house nearly new, with 14 rooms and all conveniences; a large carriage house; in a first-class neighborhood, good schools, churches; to be sold with or without the furniture, horse, carriage, &c. More land can be had. NEWMAN & FITTON,
No. 25 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property; 20 lots of ground, fine house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, food table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J.—or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—1,400 ACRES of good farming land in Kankakee County, Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 56 miles south of Chicago, and within two miles of Kankakee City, one of the prettiest and most flourishing towns in the State. Also, 600 acres near Pontiac, county seat of Livingston County, Illinois. Address, with stamp, GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD productive City property, a farm of 83 acres choice land, situated about 1½ miles west of Newburgh; dwelling, barns, outhouses, &c., &c., complete and in good order; the grounds afford a fine view of the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. WILSON, No. 59 Canal-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Gramercy Park, No. 12 Lexington-av., with key to the park; is a broad and comfortable house 26 by 50; well furnished, and will be rented to a private family only. Possession 1st of September. For permits address Box No. 3,959 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT, THREE-STORY house, in good order, between 3d and 6th avs., from about 12th to 25th sts., by a private family. The most responsible references given. Possession any time from now till the 1st of November. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st. House rent not over $1,000.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE CITY Hall, a three-story attic and basement house, with furnace, gas and water conveniences. Possession on the 1st or 15th of September. Address, stating rent, location, &c., G. F. S., No. 402 West 23d-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—VERY SUPERIOR LOcation, near Broadway, handsomely fitted up and furnished; long lease at low rent; doing a large money-making business, and offered low on easy terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRST-class bakery and ice-cream saloon, the best in Brooklyn. Sales large and all cash. The proprietor having made money enough, desires to retire. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—I WOULD LIKE TO find some clever man, with means, to take hold of a no-chimney burner with me of great merit, just patented. Address G. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH capital, in a safe manufacturing business, already established, with large profit, quick sale and sure pay. Reference given and requested. Apply to J. SMALLEY, Boundbrook, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG 13,
At 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALESROOM,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Bank of Commerce	$100	10 Washington Marine Insurance Co.	$100
10 Park Bank	100	5 Commonwealth In. Co.	100
5 Mechanics' Bk., N. Y.	25	5 Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.	50
10 Williamsburgh Gas Light Co.	50	18 Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	50
50 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	25	25 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	40
73 North American Fire Insurance Co.	50	$500 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.	
21 Mil. & St. Paul Railroad Co. Prfd. Stock	100		

$4,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. Bds. of 1889, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Western Vermont Railroad Co. 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.
$2,000 Lawrence County Coal and Iron Co. 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Improvement Bonds, due 1881, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Mount Vernon Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$300 Vermont Valley Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Construction Bonds, $100 each.
$1,000 City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT
Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York.
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. Wm. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, M.,
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER
CONSISTING OF
575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,
At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden. JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. NAVY AGENT'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, August 21, at 12 o'clock at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn
(By order and under direction of J. Henderson, Esq., U. S. Navy Agent,)
STEAMER UNCAS.

The steamer UNCAS of 213 tons register, length 121 feet; beam 23 feet; depth of hold 8 feet 3 inches. She has two propellers and a high deck aft, under which are her cabins, &c.

Terms cash, and she must be removed immediately.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., a large assortment of household furniture, horses, carriages, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K., U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark, *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FINE ARTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful oil painting, "The Picket's Last Rest," in rich gilt frame, by Miss Ella Cooper.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday the 15th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,
1,000 ARTILLERY JACKETS,
of regulation coat cloth, to be in all respects equal to the sample in this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

500 Iron Bedsteads, for military purposes, a sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the bedsteads, and will send with their proposals a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Iron Bedsteads," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECTARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th By-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching Annual Session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the third Monday of September, 1863. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order, as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 8,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems, including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press-work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 8,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good papers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, on the third Monday in September, 1863. JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office Odd-Fellows' Hall
August 6, 1863. Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS will also be received for Printing the daily Journal of the Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The Printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz: at 9 o'clock A. M.; and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day; number of copies from one to five hundred. The Proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the Session, viz: 21st September, 1863.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between STEPHEN T. GREGORY and CHARLES GREGOR, under the firm name of GREGORY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Gregor will continue the business.
STEPHEN T. GREGORY,
CHARLES GREGOR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned. JAMES H. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED

without pain, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, *against* GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Riblet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him, as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.

Dated at New-York, July 8, 1863.

MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney. law6wTh

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. In case of excess of subscription beyond the capital stock, the distribution will be pro rata among all the subscribers.

The road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that viâ Albany, is twelve miles by rail and twenty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Full and scrip stock for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS FOR SALE.—French government bills at 30 days sight for sale by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary pro tem.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food	$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations	$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
Second Cabin	75	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA

will sail from LIVERPOOL, viâ GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

AMERICA.

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Carrying the United States mails,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.........Aug. 15
GLASGOW..........Saturday..........Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.......Aug. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED $6 35.

THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM
NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT
$18.

And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.

Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time! over all other routes, and have

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.

☞ *This is the* ONLY ROUTE *by which passengers can leave New-York at 7 P. M., and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at 6 P. M. by other routes, and* SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.

Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Viâ Allentown	6:00 A.M.	Viâ Philadelphia	6:00 P.M.
Viâ Philadelphia	7:00 A.M.	Viâ Allentown	7:00 P.M.
Leave Philadel'a	11:20 A.M.	L've Philadelphia	10:30 P.M.
Leave Pittsburgh	1:00 A.M.	L've Pittsburgh	12:40 P.M.
Arrive Crestline	8:00 A.M.	Arrive Crestline	1:15 P.M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 P.M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 A.M.
Arrive Chicago	7:15 P.M.	Arrive Chicago	7:40 A.M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE."
FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St.,
New-York.

WM. P. SHINN,
General Passenger Agent.

F. KNOWLAND,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M.—stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A.M. and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P.M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH- lands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH- HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART- ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

WANTED—ONE OF RODGERS' TOBACCO CUTTING Machines and Stem Rollers. Apply at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE.
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, etc., etc., all of whom appear
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, in the interesting petite Comedy,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and also in that laughable and
INIMITABLE FARCE,
LORD DUNDREARY IN ENGLAND,
the casts of which have never been excelled in this country.
Between the pieces
A DANCE by MLLE. LOUISE,
Just purchased at an
ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
A MONSTER PYTHON,
A MONSTER PYTHON,
A MONSTER PYTHON,
A MONSTER PYTHON!
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES,
and the largest of the Serpent tribe ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
He has just arrived
FROM THE EAST INDIES,
and was so formidable that no one dare approach him on the voyage to give him food or drink; consequently, he became very ravenous, and has already
DEVOURED 16 RABBITS,
FIVE GUINEA PIGS,
THREE PIGEONS,
and is still feeding.
He is universally pronounced not only
THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING,
but also
THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
The civilized world has never known anything like it, and, in all human probability,
NEVER WILL KNOW ANOTHER.
Hence every person curious in such matters, every lover of Nature's most marvelous works,
EVERY SCIENTIFIC MIND,
should embrace the opportunity to
LOOK UPON THIS HUGE MONSTER
while he remains on exhibition
AT THIS GRAND OLD TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
He may be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, as may also
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 676 POUNDS!!
and measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
A new and laughable Farce, entitled
LORD DUNDREARY IN ENGLAND,
And
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Supervisors on Examination and Adjustment of Claims for Damages during the week of the late riots met at the City Hall yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon.

Present—Supervisors Purdy, Blunt, Davis, and Weisman, and the Mayor, Comptroller and Legal Adviser to the Board of Supervisors.

The Committee decided to meet daily in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, No. 17 City Hall. Claims of $500 and under will be first considered—afterward all other claims in rotation as sent in.

The Committee, upon the recommendation of the Counsel to the Corporation, made the following rule, viz.:

That no person be admitted to its sessions except the Mayor, Comptroller, Legal Adviser of the Board, a Stenographer, the person whose claim may be at the time under consideration, and his counsel, and the witness under examination.

Claimants will be notified of the time and place to appear before the Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY, AUG. 11, IN CHAT- ham-st., a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying advertising expenses. Address, with full particulars, J. L. B., Chatham-square P. O.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF AUG. 11, A MEMORANDUM BOOK containing marks, weights, tares of butter pails. Supposed to have been lost on 6th-av., between 13th and 28th sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 168 Reade-st.

LOST.—$40 REWARD—POCKET BOOK CONTAINING $20 and $2½ gold pieces and two safe keys. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of all, or $15 for the two safe keys at JOHN H. TINGLEY'S, 152½ Fulton-st., N. Y.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, AUG. 7, A POCKETBOOK containing a small sum of money and one of Herring's safe keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at HERRING & CO.'S, No. 251 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............MR. WM. WHEATLEY.
Begin at 8; conclude 10:40.
SIXTY-FOURTH! SIXTY-FOURTH! NIGHT
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which piece, after being witnessed by
148,000! 148,000! PERSONS!
still continues its
UNABATED SUCCESSFUL CAREER,
inducing the Manager to announce it for every evening till further notice,
MR. COLLINS,
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

Mr. L. R. Shewell as the	Prince
Mr. J. G. Burnett	Gipsey Chief
Mr. J. W. Collier	Regent
Mr. E. Lamb	Peyrolles
Mr. F. Mordaunt	Duke
Mr. C. Kingsland	Esop—the Hunchback
Mme. Ponisi	Duchess
Mrs. J. H. Allen	Blanche
Mrs. L. R. Shewell	Zillah

SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT NEW FURNITURE, &c.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
Under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH.
And GRAND BALLET.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 10¾ o'clock.
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
is the
ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION
now attracting
CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES,
who nightly evince the most
UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE
at the unsurpassingly
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS
of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
which has created such an
Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.
It can be seen
EVERY EVENING
in the beautiful and romantic play entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honora Parele, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad, Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student......Mr. H. Watkins.
The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that
A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and five children, between the ages of 2 and 16 years, and servant. Three or four rooms required, in a respectable locality in New-York or Brooklyn; with a religious family preferred. Prompt pay and desirable boarders in all respects. Address, with full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c., N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; the second and third floors, well furnished, with good board, for which a liberal price will be paid. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and between Lexington and 6th avs. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 2,622.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, with parlor and bedroom unfurnished except carpet; commodious closets required. Also, a large room with board for two young gentlemen. Location between 12th and 28th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Prices must not be extravagant. Address S. M. B., Box No. 2,904 Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—WANTED, BY A lady, unfurnished, with board, a parlor and bedroom upon the second floor, in a strictly private family; location between 17th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address S. S., Box No. 1,914 Post-office, with location and terms.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 162 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally as cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The Court-room was more crowded with spectators yesterday than on any previous day during the trials. A large number of prisoners were arraigned at the opening of the Court on indictments for various offences committed during the riots, all of whom pleaded not guilty, and were sent back to prison.

THE RIOT AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The first case called on for trial was that of James H. Whitten, *alias* Whitter, indicted for riot in front of the *Tribune* office, and also for burglary in breaking into said office. S. B. Garvin, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Edmon Blankman, Esq., for the prisoner. Mr. Blankman wished to know on which indictment the prosecution proposed to try the prisoner. Mr. Garvin replied that he would first try him on the charge of riot.

The Clerk proceeded to call a jury, and Mr. Blankman interposed a challenge to each juror, asking him whether he knew either of the persons composing the *Tribune* Association, whether he had read any account of the riot in front of the *Tribune* office, and also, whether it produced any impression on his mind, &c., &c. Some of the questions were repeated to the same juror several times, whereupon the Recorder told Mr. Blankman not to repeat his questions after they had been once answered; that he was unnecessarily consuming time. Alfred Decker, cashier of the Camden and Amboy Railroad—the third juror called—stated in answer to one of Mr. Blackman's questions that he was opposed to all rioters, whereupon Mr. Blackman pronounced him incompetent. The Recorder said he was not incompetent, as he had expressly stated that he had neither formed nor expressed any opinion in this case. Mr. Blackman then challenged the juror peremptorily. Mr. Ackerman, the next juror called, was also challenged peremptorily. Mr. Yates, ditto; Mr. Basche, ditto; Mr. Clarke, ditto; John True was permitted to stand aside by consent, he having an imperfect knowledge of English. The following gentlemen were finally sworn as jurors: Orion Brown, Elias P. Williams, Wm. H. Mountford, Henry Otendorfer, William H. Haskins, Wm. Ivison, Joseph S. Treadwell, David Terry, George Ackerman, Clarkson Dye, Christian Brod, Peter S. Berry.

Mr. Garvin opened the case to the jury in an eloquent exordium upon the unparalleled character of the late riots. More crime, he said, was committed in this City between the 13th and the 17th of last month than had ever been committed in the same period since the foundation of the City. After briefly stating what he proposed to prove relative to the charge against the prisoner, he proceeded to call the witnesses for the prosecution.

The first witness sworn was *Ephraim H. Jenny*, one of the employes of the *Tribune*; had been in the office thirteen or fourteen years; his place was usually at the front desk in the publication office; the firm is called the "Tribune Association;" has been legally incorporated seven or eight years; on the 13th of July, about 12½ o'clock, a mob numbering some hundreds assembled in front of the *Tribune* office, in Printing-house-square; Mr. James H. Whitter, the prisoner at the bar, was at the head of the mob; he was dressed in a white coat and had on a Panama hat; can't say as to the color of his pants; I heard him and saw him address the mob; he called for Horace Greeley to show himself; said he was a —— —— scoundrel and a —— Abolitionist, and that if he would come down he would take his life, or "take his heart out;" he called for groans from the mob, and the mob gave them in answer to the call; think there were 400 or 500 persons in the mob; may have been less; they had clubs and stones in their hands; they remained at that time some twenty minutes in front of the building; they gathered again in the afternoon several times, but did not see the prisoner present at the other gatherings; at the morning gathering he called for cheers for the *Caucasian*, a newspaper printed a few doors from the *Tribune*; he then called for groans for the *Tribune*; he then called for cheers for McClellan, and I think he also called for groans for the NEW-YORK TIMES; I was there when the office was broken into, between 7½ and 7¾ o'clock; the mob at that time commenced by throwing heavy stones, bricks, clubs, &c.; they first demolished the windows and doors; they then entered the office and demolished the furniture in the front portion of the office; an attempt was then made to kindle a fire by setting papers on fire; I extinguished the fire myself; should think there were upward of 2,000 on the outside of the building at that time; a dozen or more entered the office, when I stepped out; the yelling and screaming was so great that I could not tell what was said by any individual in the mob.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blankman—Am not acquainted with the prisoner; I made an affidavit in this case; have stated all that occurs to me now of what I heard him say on that occasion; think I had seen the prisoner before at Cristadoro's barber-shop, but don't recollect; I am 55 years of age; have worn glasses four or five years; am not near-sighted; can read without glasses, but sometimes use them; prisoner was perhaps forty feet from me when I first saw him; he was outside the office, and I inside; the windows and doors were open; did not see the prisoner have either crutches or a cane; the crowd were all around him, and followed him; I noticed he had a peculiar gait—what might be called a rapid waddling; can't say whether he walked lame; my attention was so attracted by his face that I did not notice his legs; think Mr. Greeley was in the editorial department of the paper at the time; did not recognize any of the persons in the crowd that I knew; am certain of the identity of the prisoner; could have remembered his face for three years; I identified him at the Mayor's Office on the 1st of August; I told him that I recognized him as being in the mob, and told him that this mob was a part of a grand national conspiracy, and that if he would tell who were the instigators of the riot, and make a full statement of all he knew, I would use my influence to have him get clear, so that he could turn State's evidence; the influence I told him I would use was my own personal influence; I told him I would befriend him on condition that he would bring to light the conspirators who led him and others, and that it would be the best thing he could do; he replied that he wasn't there, and knew nothing about it.

William A. Hall, sworn—Am a boot and shoe merchant, doing business at No. 21 Park-row; saw the prisoner in front of the *Tribune* office from a quarter to one o'clock on the 13th of July up to pretty near two o'clock; I first noticed him from the fourth story of the *Tribune* office; he was leading the mob, and calling for groans, hisses, &c., and daring Horace Greeley to come out; afterward saw him trying to get hold of a policeman, but the policeman broke away, and ran; some of the mob had clubs, and others stones; I came down out of the *Tribune* office about half an hour after I first saw the prisoner; I went into the crowd, within two or three feet of the prisoner, and talked with him; I know he is the man; I heard him say that that building (pointing to the TIMES) had got to come down, and that the *Tribune* office had got to come down, and that they would have the life of Horace Greeley; I saw him again about half-past seven o'clock, just before the *Tribune* office was attacked; was not near enough to him in the evening to hear what he said; I went to see the prisoner at the Tombs after his arrest; was shown twenty or thirty different prisoners before he was brought out; I was some sixty feet from him when he was brought out of the cell; I immediately said to the Keeper, "That is the man;" Mr. Greeley was in the building at the time of the riot early in the afternoon.

Cross-examined—I belong to the firm of Benedict, Hall & Co.; have had contracts with the Government; I own stock in the *Tribune*; Mr. Greeley is not interested with me in the shoe business; neither he nor any of his associates ever used any influence with the Government to get me a contract; have been interested in the *Tribune* about two years; own two shares in the paper; I talked with the prisoner in the crowd two or three minutes; he was very violent in his manner; don't know what . Mr. Greeley was in terror of the prisoner or not.

Redirect Examination—When I saw at the Tombs he first said that he was not in the crowd; when I reminded him of the conversation I had with him he admitted he was there.

Capt. John Flynn sworn—Saw the crowd in front of the *Tribune* building on the 13th of July; first saw the prisoner about half-past eleven o'clock A. M. of that day; he was then leading a mob from the *Tribune* up to the *Daily News*; after giving three cheers for the *Daily News* they went back to the *Tribune*; when they got as far as French's Hotel part of the mob hesitated to go on, when the prisoner took off his hat and called upon them to follow him to the *Tribune* office; he told the crowd that they must go down and "gut out and burn down the —— building;" some of the mob had clubs, and others nothing; have known the prisoner by sight since August, 1862; afterwards saw him about seven and three-quarters o'clock, with a crowd around him, in front of the *Tribune* building; there were four hundred or five hundred men in the crowd; heard him call for the man who had the camphene to go in and burn down the building; the crowd then advanced to the building and smashed it in; some had clubs and some stones; saw the prisoner go as far as the door of the *Tribune* office; don't know whether he went in or not; soon after this the Police came up and charged on the building and drove the men out.

Cross-examined—Have been an officer in the army from August, 1861, to June, 1863; was in the Sixty-third New-York Volunteers; first saw the prisoner in the barber-shop, under the Astor House, in August, 1862; was in the shop perhaps eight or ten times after that; I was within five or six feet of the prisoner when he was in the crowd at the *Tribune* office: I wrote a letter to Mr. Greeley, stating that I knew the prisoner, and telling where he was to be found; afterward saw the letter in the hands of a detective; never saw Mr. Greeley before this morning; I was induced to write the letter because I thought it was my duty as a good citizen; besides, I had previously heard the prisoner talk treason against the Government; heard him talk treason several times in the barber's shop a few days before the battle of Gettysburgh, heard the prisoner say in Christadoro's barber-shop, that he hoped and believed that he would shave Jeff. Davis in New-York inside of sixty days; he gave a detailed account of the manner in which the rebels were going to take Washington, and said that, in less than two months, peace would be dictated to the North from that city by the Confederates.

A. H. Wellington, sworn—Am book-keeper in Barclay-street; on the 13th of July, about 11¾ o'clock, saw a large crowd in Printing-House-square; the prisoner was leading the crowd.

Cross-examined—Never saw the prisoner before that day; was not in sight of him more than five minutes; when the prisoner came into Court this morning, I immediately recognized him as the man I saw on the 13th of July.

I. W. England, sworn—Am City Editor of the *Tribune*; was in the office on the 13th of July, and saw the crowd; the first mob assembled there between 12 and 1 o'clock; it was led on by the prisoner; the first I heard was the prisoner calling for three cheers for George B. McClellan; he then called for three groans for Horace Greeley; he shook his fist toward the office, and cried out, "Come out, you d—d black-hearted Abolitionist;" this was repeated several times; he remained there five or ten minutes; the mob then went up to give cheers for the *Daily News*, and returned in fifteen or twenty minutes; left the office at 5½ o'clock; did not see the mob that broke into the office two hours later; have no doubt at all of the identity of the prisoner.

The Court here took a recess of ten minutes. On reassembling the prosecution called to the stand

Wm. Church, who testified that he dealt in millinery goods at No. 298 Bleecker-street; saw the crowd in front of the *Tribune* office on the 13th of July; identifies the prisoner as the leader of the crowd; took particular notice of him; recognized him as soon as I came into Court; have no doubt he is the man I saw on that day.

Cross-examined—Sometimes wear glasses when I read fine print; had none on that day; never saw the prisoner before that day nor since, until about an hour ago, when I came into Court.

John Harger, sworn—Am engaged in the NEW-YORK TIMES Office; on the 13th of July was in the publication office of the TIMES, and saw the prisoner leading the crowd in the square; saw the prisoner shake his fist at the TIMES and *Tribune* offices, and call for groans; am positive of the identity of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Never saw the prisoner before that day nor since until to-day; he was about forty feet from me when I saw him; no violence was done to the TIMES or to any one in it.

Franklin J. Ottarson, sworn—Saw the prisoner in the crowd in front of the *Tribune* office on the 13th of July, between twelve and one o'clock; he was the leader of the crowd and the most active man in it, he first called for three cheers for George B. McClellan; then called for three groans for Horace Greeley; whom he denounced with violent gestures as "a d——d black-hearted Abolitionist;" the crowd then went up and cheered the *Daily News*, and afterward came back and cheered the *Caucasian*; have no doubt of the identity of the prisoner; I know he is the man.

Cross-examination developed nothing new.

Daniel Godwin, sworn: Am book and job printer in the *Tribune* buildings; saw the mob spoken of by previous witnesses, and recognize the prisoner as the leader of the crowd; left the office at seven and a half P. M., and did not see the crowd that broke into the office.

Geo. L. Ehle sworn—and testified to substantially the same facts as the previous witnesses; he saw the mob in front of the *Tribune* office both in the morning and evening, and has no doubt of the identity of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Was on the *Tribune* two years ago; am now connected with the *Police Gazette*; never saw the prisoner before that day nor since until I saw him to-day in Court.

Isaac Swartz testified to the identity of the prisoner, whom he saw in the mob at the *Tribune* office haranguing the crowd.

One or two other witnesses were called, and identified the prisoner as the leader of the mob on the occasion referred to, after which the prosecution rested their case, and the defence called as their first witness

Joseph Cristadoro, who testified that he kept a barber's shop under the Astor House; that the prisoner had been in his employ six years; on the 13th day of July the prisoner was in the shop until twelve and and a-half o'clock, when he left for dinner and came back at his usual time, about one and a half o'clock P. M.; he was in the shop at five P. M., when the witness left; during the day he was at work shaving customers at his chair in the shop; his character has always been good since he has been in my employ; he has a wife and two children.

Cross-examined—Don't know where the prisoner was while he was gone to dinner, nor what time he left the shop after I went away at five o'clock.

Thos. Kelly testified that he was employed in Cristadoro's barber-shop; that the prisoner was also employed there, and that on the 13th of July he was in the shop until 12½ o'clock, when he went out to dinner; came back at the usual time and stayed till the shop was closed, at twenty minutes before 8 o'clock; after going around the Park about five minutes, witness went up town in a stage with prisoner; was with him until nearly 9 o'clock P. M.

Cross-examined—Usually walk up town when I go home at night; prisoner always rides up.

John Shawnsy, sworn—Know the prisoner by the name of Henry; (Mr. Blankman said his name was James Henry Whitter;) have known him about six years; saw him at work in the barber-shop on the forenoon of the 13th of July; did not go into the shop, but saw him as I was passing along the street; also saw him there in the afternoon; can't say the exact time.

Francis Sicardi testified that he worked in the shop with the prisoner; that on the 13th of July he was at work in the shop all the forenoon until 12½ o'clock, when he went to dinner; got back from dinner before 2 o'clock, after which he remained there until they shut up the shop, which was between 7 and 7½ o'clock.

Allan Hay, blacksmith, testified that he had known prisoner three years, and he was a man of good character.

Matilda Clark testified that she lived in the same house with the prisoner, and that he was a man of good character; on the evening of the 13th of July, prisoner came home at half-past eight o'clock.

Robert Loan testified that he lived near the prisoner, but could not tell what time he got home on the 13th of July; the prisoner's character was good so far as witness knew.

The defence here rested their case.

R. S. Tharin, Esq., who was associated with Mr. Blankman in the defence of the prisoner, proceeded to sum up the case to the jury. Mr. Tharin's appearance at the New-York Bar is somewhat recent. He is said to be a Union refugee from Alabama, and was formerly a law partner of William L. Yancey. He made as ingenious and able argument in favor of his client as the case would admit of, and indulged in several sarcastic hits at Horace Greeley, the New-York *Tribune* and the 900,000 volunteers which that paper promised to the country on a certain contingency, but who are not as yet forthcoming.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tharin's remarks, Mr. S. B. Garvin summed up the case for the prosecution in a speech which for earnestness, eloquence and fearlessness has seldom been equaled in the Court of Sessions. He painted the rioters in their true colors and called them by their right names. His speech produced a marked sensation in the audience. He complimented the jury for their fearless performance of their duty in the various cases that had come before them during the present term of the Court, and trusted that in this, the last case to be tried, they would render a just verdict according to the evidence, uninfluenced by any consideration other than the maintenance of the law, and the preservation of the public peace.

After a brief charge from the Recorder, the jury retired for deliberation at 5 o'clock. At 8 o'clock, the jury came into Court, when the foreman said that they were agreed upon a verdict, with the exception of one juror, who wished for some information about the testimony of Mr. Hall, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The disagreeing juror, whose name is Christian Brod, arose and asked the Recorder whether Mr. Hall testified that he saw the prisoner at 11 or 11½ o'clock. The Recorder read over the testimony of Mr. Hall from his minutes, from which it appeared that Mr. Hall testified that he first saw the prisoner about a quarter before 1 o'clock. The jury then consulted together a moment in their seats, when the Clerk asked if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman said they were all agreed but one. The Recorder then told them to retire, and if they agreed in fifteen minutes, he would wait to receive their verdict, otherwise they would have to stay out all night. In about fifteen minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of "guilty." The jury were then discharged for the term, the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs, and the Court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

Deaths from Sun-Stroke.

The following cases of sun-stroke were reported at Police Headquarters yesterday:

FRANCIS SITZ, aged 37 years, native of Germany, was found lying on Pier No. 7 East River. He was conveyed to the City Hospital in a dying condition.

RICHARD GRANT, aged 70 years, residing at No. 47 New-Bowery, died soon after he was discovered by the Police.

PETER HORTY was found in Pearl-street, suffering from the effects of the heat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JULIUS KIEHN, aged 31 years, native of Germany, was found prostrated by the heat in Pearl-street, and conveyed to the City Hospital.

JOHN RYAN, residing at the corner of First-avenue and Twentieth-street, was sun-struck on Tuesday afternoon, in Second-avenue. The Police conveyed him to his residence.

JAMES HENESIDE was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from sun-stroke. He is not expected to recover.

CHRISTIE SCREVERS was found on the sidewalk in Chatham-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

EDWARD MASTERSON, residing at No. 91 West Nineteenth-street. The Police conveyed him to his residence.

An unknown man, aged about 45 years, died from the effects of heat, opposite No. 510 Broome-street. His body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, aged about 40 years, was found in Christie-street, near Hester, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH CARROLL, a native of Ireland, aged 63 years, died at his residence, No. 594½ Greenwich-street.

JOHN REESIDE, a native of Baltimore, aged 30 years.

An unknown man died at Bellevue Hospital last evening; also, one at No. 507 Broome-street.

SIMON HAYES, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, died at Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN GRUNDY was found dead at the Emigrant Depot, Castle Garden.

WM. CHADWICK, a native of Ireland, aged 24 years, residing at No. 375 Cherry-street.

BERNARD BRADY, of Ireland, aged 36 years, residing at No. 128 East Twenty-second-street.

ALICE KENNEDY, a native of England, aged 30 years, residing at No. 353 Pearl-street.

JOHN V. WRIGHT, a native of New-York, 37 years, residing at No. 31 Pell-street.

An unknown man who was stopping at Vandyke's Hotel in Catharine-street, aged about 35 years.

CORNELIUS TASSY, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, residing at No. 63 Mulberry-street.

LEWIS REMOE, a native of Germany, aged 44 years, residing at No. 263 William-street.

PATRICK HARLEY, Ireland, 44 years, died at Bellevue Hospital.

RICHARD WELSH, a returned volunteer, aged 21 years, was found dead at the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

CHARLES DOLL, a native of Germany, aged 42 years, died at the last named Station-house.

BRIDGET MCGOVERN, Ireland, 46 years, residing at No. 342 Water-street.

An unknown soldier died at the Station-house of the Fifteenth Precinct. He is supposed to have been a trumpeter in the cavalry service.

An unknown man died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon.

An unknown woman, aged about 24 years, at Bellevue Hospital.

Another unknown man, a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years, Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman, a native of Germany, aged about 37 years, Bellevue Hospital.

A man, name unknown, supposed to be a native of Ireland, aged about 42 years, died at Bellevue Hospital last evening.

PATRICK DONOVAN died at Bellevue.

An unknown man was picked up in Catharine-street, and died in two hours after. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age.

An unknown man, aged about 45 years, was found lying on the sidewalk in Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avs. He was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital.

PETER DENERICK, aged 59 years, residing at No. 197 East Thirty-third-street, died in a few minutes after he was attacked.

THOMAS DONOHO was found insensible in the street and taken home.

An unknown man was found prostrated with the heat in Barclay-street, and conveyed to the City Hospital by the Fifth Precinct Police.

Annual Festival for the Widows and Orphans of the Highland Guard.

JONES' WOOD IN GALA—$1,000 FOR THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

The Committee established in this City immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, or about two years ago, to collect funds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-ninth regiment N. Y. S. M., (or Highland Guard,) held their annual pic-nic or festival at Jones' Wood yesterday. The beauty and greatly diminished heat of the weather favored this praiseworthy and popular fete, and we are happy to say that from 10 A. M., the hour of commencement, until 8 P. M., the hour of its close, the merry-making was one of the liveliest and gayest that even Scottish hilarity could produce. The Regiment Relief Committee, as it is called, consists of a number of gentlemen who have united voluntarily for the noble object already indicated. Although but in the beginning of the third year of their labors, they have already applied in the first year $1,000, in the second year $1,500, and propose for the third year to dispense $1,800 for the purposes of their benevolent undertaking. Three months ago, they reported in the *Scottish American Journal* the possession of a fund of $800 in hand, and their Treasurer, Lieut. THOMAS R. SANDERSON, last night estimated the proceeds of the festival at $1,000. The Chairman of the Committee is the gallant and well-known Capt. WM. BRUCE, and its Secretary Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON, to whose exertions much of its success is due.

By noon, the platforms, hotel, booths, terraces and other central portions of the spacious grounds were crowded with "fair women and brave men," and from every quarter of the woods the national songs of old Scotland resounded. On the main platform ROBERTSON's splendid band of thirty pieces, aided the dancers, and there and elsewhere a programme of no less than twenty-six grand sets was tripped in jocund measure, the Scottish Reel alternating with the Redowa, the Highland fling, the Danish Polka and the Spanish waltz.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

In the afternoon, the Burns Club, headed by its President, Mr. LINDSAY, arrived, and contributed much to the sport. The entire Caledonian Club, with its President, Capt. MANSELL, also contributed their presence and gayety. Of these several were arrayed in the full Highland costume, "the garb of the Gael," among them Mr. GUY HAMILTON in the Hamilton plaid and plume, Mr. ROBERT COBURN in the Macduff tartan, and Mr. DAVID MELLON in the Rob Roy tartan, being the most conspicuous.

Professor J. A. MACPHERSON presided over the dancing, which concluded punctually at 8 P. M.

SOMMERS, the ever favorite landlord of "the Wood," excelled himself, and the occasion was as delightful as, we are happy to say, it was beneficial to a noble charity.

Thirty-nine widows, one hundred orphans and ten disabled soldiers, at present in the care of the Committee, will rejoice with the other friends of the Seventy-ninth—a regiment that from the first Bull Run battle clear to the last fierce struggle at Jackson, Miss., has borne high the Scottish name and honor in defending the flag of its adopted country.

Claims for Damages.

INVESTIGATION OF THEM TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

The following additional claims for damages, caused during the late riot, were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

New-York Dessicating Company, No. 329 Stanton-st.	$443 50
Samuel H. Jameson, No. 535 10th-av.	239 08
David H. Brown, No. 107 5th-st., street attack	90 00
Joseph D. Hutchins, No. 248 West 2[illegible]th-st	220 00
James A. Benedict, Broadway and 29th-st	1,118 45
Eli Loomis, street attack	10 50
John Pan, No. 658 3d-av	2,020 65
James M. Tytler, No. 670 3d-av	127 03
John Heller, No. 243 West 15th-st	25 00
Fred. C. Wagner, Provost-Marshal Seventh District, loss of stationery	67 43
Geo. F. Ingalls, loss of tools at Armory	24 50
Frank Gardner, 21st-st. and 2d-av	47 25
Mrs. M. L. Salisbury, No. 9 York-st	70 74
W. H. C. Green, No. 121 West 1[illegible]th-st	86 46
John Pitchard, loss of watches—don't say where	80 00
John Grim and Louis Lozie, loss of tools	25 00
Louis N. Davis, No. 147 East 28th-st	318 75
Andrew Hosmer, No. 255 West 28th-st	100 00
Alex. Young, No. 555 2d-av	30 00
Pete J. Sax, No. 299 10th-av	60 50
F. Steirile, 42d-st. and 3d-av	17 43

Messrs. PURDY, DAVIS, BLUNT and WEISSMAN, the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom the claims are referred to be investigated and audited, held a meeting in the Comptroller's Office yesterday, at noon, Comptroller BRENNAN and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. DEVLIN, being present. After the meeting, the Committee conferred with the Mayor. It was decided to hold a session each afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Supreme Court rooms, on Chambers-street, to hear claimants and examine witnesses, as many of them as can be heard at one session, being given due notice of the particular day for them to appear, so that their time will not be taken up unnecessarily. The Committee have a long, tedious and troublesome task before them, but they are determined to prosecute it as rapidly as they possibly can, without omitting to exercise all the care and research which the public interests demand should be made as to the character and justness of the various claims.

The Destruction of the Barracks at New-Dorp.

HEADQUARTERS, SPRAGUE BARRACKS,
NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND,
Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accounts of the fire at this post may create misapprehension in some minds as to the facts of the case. That the fire was the work of an incendiary there is no doubt. The barracks were fired from without—whether by a soldier or civilian I cannot presume to say. But it is a great injustice to the men under my command to suppose there was any spirit of disaffection prevailing at the time. I never saw men more prompt in obedience, or more hearty in their efforts to support their officers, than were the men of this command during the conflagration. It was owing to their discipline and courage that the remaining half of the camp was saved from destruction.

Again, there were absolutely no desertions. I trust you will make public this statement.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
SELDEN HETZEL,
Major 178th N. Y. V., Commanding Post.

Departure of the French Consul-General.

Among the passengers who left our shores yesterday for Europe, on the Cunard steamer *Scotia*, was the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the recent Consul-General of France at this port, where he has held his high and honorable post for more than nine years. During that considerable period Mr. DE MONTHOLON has had many delicate and difficult questions to adjust, and has, throughout, borne himself with distinguished tact and ability. His absence, which circumstances may render final, will leave a void difficult to fill.

M. DE MONTHOLON was accompanied to the decks of the steamer and down the bay by a throng of friends, American and English as well as French, who bade him Godspeed upon his journey, but with many regrets at his departure. The *Scotia* was crowded with passengers.

The French Consulate is, during the interim, under the charge of M. LOUIS BORG, its Chancellor.

Cricket.

BOSTON CLUB VS. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The match between these Clubs was resumed yesterday morning at Hoboken, and terminated about sunset in favor of St. George, by a majority of seventy-five runs; the total score standing: St. George, first innings, 124; second innings, 122. Boston, first innings, 104; second innings, 67.

The points of the match (which is an annual one between these fine Clubs) may be briefly stated: The play on both sides has been first-rate, St. George having the advantage in being the better batsmen, while the Bostonians far excelled in the fielding. The bowling of O'Brien was very swift, and dead on the wicket; Martin not being as effective as usual on account of an injury to his left hand, which rendered it useless either in bowling, fielding or batting; he was released by Mr. Draper for a time in the second innings, whose bowling was mastered by the St. George's batsmen.

The analysis will show that Mr. Gibbes was the most successful bowler in the first innings, while Mr. Hardinge stood at the head of that department in the last line in the second innings; Mr. TODD finishing up the match very successfully with his "slows," and taking three wickets, thus turning an otherwise drawn game into a victory for St. George. We generalise our comments on the game by saying that, good as the wicket-keepers are known to be, they were not up to their usual mark in this match; but the long-stopping of Messrs. ALLINE and TODD was splendid, as was the fielding of the alternate cover-points and long legs for St. George—Mr. Palmer and George Wright—who deserve particular notice, at the risk of being considered invidious as to the merits of the rest of the St. George's fielders.

With the exception of one or two soft spots in the Boston fielding, by which Messrs. Gibbes and Bainbridge had three or four lives in the second innings, their play was remarkably sharp.

The most noticeable features of the batting were Mr. Waller's 8; Mr. Bainbridge's 8 and 11, in which were a 3 and 3 2s; Mr. Gibbe's splendid 33 and 32, in which were a 4, 7 3s and 7 2s, sent to all parts of the field; Mr. Hardinge's 13 and 12, not out, in which by fine play he got 2 4s, a 3 and 2 2s, to all points; Geo. Wright got a fine leg hit for 5, a 4, 2 3s, a 2, and singles, in his well obtained 22; Mr. Kendall's 8 and 7 were got in his usual brilliant style, a drive for 3 over the bowler's heat, and a cut for 3 standing prominent; Mr. Todd's 13 was a very fine display of cricket, in which was a drive for 4, a 3 and 2; and Mr. Palmer's 20 was obtained in masterly style, in which was as fine a leg hit for 6, and drive for 4, as we have seen in a long time—a cut and leg hit for 3 each, a 2, and 2 singles, made up his figures—and the spirited way in which this gentleman ran up his score in company with Mr. Hardinge, proved a rich treat to the many judges of real good cricket who witnessed the match.

Some of the Boston batsmen distinguished themselves highly by their good play, while others—known good ones—were unfortunate. Mr. Alline's steady play for 3 3s, as well as Mr. Josline's for 22 and 8, was greatly applauded. Mr. Josline counted 2 3s, 5 2s and singles, principally by cuts and slips. Mr. Draper's well got 15 were a 3, 2 2s and 1s. In Mr. Haigh's 3 and 20 were a brilliant 5 to square leg, a 3 and 3 2s. Mr. Blanchard's 7 were well got, and Mr. Roddick made a very dashing—yet safe—display of cricket for 18 and 8, in which were 2 4s and 4 2s, to all points of the field; and Mr. O'Brien's 13 and 11 was a plucky and scientific exhibition of hard hitting and good cricket, in which was a 5—the best cut of the match—2 4s, 3 3s and singles.

A Cricketer's dinner was again done justice too during the day, and some pretty things were said by Mr. FRANK CROCKETT for Boston and Mr. WALLER for St. George, upon the presentation of the ball. Cheers were given on both sides, and for the Umpires Messrs. VINTEN and SHARP. Mr. SHARP responded for both, and said that the decisions of Umpires were, and ought to be final in all cases, from which there is no appeal. This settles the long mooted question on that subject between the St. George and New-York Clubs. The majority of the Boston eleven play to-day against the New-York Club in the match New-York *vs.* Massachusetts; but how their physical ability will be able to sustain their cricketing spirit with success remains to be seen. The present match has been one which all agree to have given pleasure to every one engaged in it, as well as those who witnessed it.

The following is the score of the second innings and analysis of the bowling throughout the game:

ST. GEORGE—2D INNINGS.		BOSTON—2D INNINGS.	
Bainbridge, b O'Brien	11	Lumb, b Hardinge	5
Lang, b O'Brien	0	Altine, b Gibbes	2
Gibbes, c Haugh, b Martin	32	Josline, c Bainbridge, b Hardinge	8
Waller, lbw, b O'Brien	0	Blanchard, C. Ford, b Hardinge	1
G. Wright, b O'Brien	0	Draper, c Waller, b Gibbes	0
Todd, c Alline, b Martin	13	Ashwell, b Hardinge	2
Hardinge, not out	12	Haigh, st Lang, b Todd	20
Palmer, run out	20	Roddick, b Hardinge	8
Ford, b Martin	0	O'Brien, c Wright, b Todd	11
Walker, c Ashwell, b O'Brien	1	Crockett, c Palmer, b Todd	2
Kendall, b O'Brien	7	Martin, not out	2
b 4; lb 7; w 14; nob 1	26	b 1; lb 1; w 4	6
Total	122	Total	67
First innings	124	First innings	104
Total both innings	246	Total both innings	171

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	M'd'ns.	Wickets.	Wides.
BOSTON CLUB.					
First Innings.					
O'Brien	132	31	17	6	4
Martin	132	64	7	4	12
Second Innings.					
O'Brien	193	47	25	6	2
Martin	128	38	16	4	7
Draper	63	11	11	0	4
ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.					
First Innings.					
Gibbes	118	41	7	6	0
Hardinge	52	10	7	1	1
Waller	8	10	0	0	0
G. Wright	56	33	1	2	0
Second Innings.					
Gibbes	108	35	14	2	1
Hardinge	124	34	17	5	2
Todd	17	12	0	3	0

RUNS MADE AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

St. George.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
1st in'ngs	2	27	31	65	72	86	87	90	97	124
2d in'ngs	0	39	41	41	75	76	108	109	110	122
Boston										
1st in'ngs	35	40	41	44	53	77	78	98	102	104
2d in'ngs	8	16	17	17	17	27	51	52	65	67

UMPIRES—Messrs. Vinten and Sharp.
SCORERS—Messrs. Bixby and Davis.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A DEAD MAN; THE DEAD AND LIVING.—Ex-policeman CUSICK, a fellow some time since turned out of the force, was arrested and lodged in Headquarters yesterday on charge of riot, arson, &c. It is alleged also that he was one of the dastardly assailants of Superintendent KENNEDY. After the riots he was dead and buried—killed by the Police. That is, by himself and friends, the report was widely circulated that he had been fatally injured in the invaded Districts, by the Police, had crawled into a stone yard and dissolved his connection with the mob, and the world generally, by laying down and soon after dying; that he was gathered up, conveyed to his family, waked over and decently buried thereafter. All this was of course a lie, manufactured to divert the search for him. Despite it, however, he has been arrested, and was brought into Headquarters, and placed under lock and key, in disgrace and with ignominy, and also with the prospects of State Prison before him, about the time that a member of the force with which he had been connected—Officer MCINTYRE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct—was being taken from the building and escorted with all Metropolitan honors to the tomb. This officer had lost his life in the preservation of the law which the other and his kind had violated. The one was loved and honored—these expressions are not stereotyped ones in speaking of MCINTYRE—by every officer and comrade in his Precinct; the other, a recreant, and despised and contemned by all men as a ruffian, rioter and arsonist. Which in their condition is the most to be envied?

The steamer *Golden City* (Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE) leaves this afternoon for California, touching at Rio de Janeiro and Lota, Chili. Capt. ELDRIDGE last year commanded the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Constitution*, which attracted so much attention at Rio de Janeiro, and was visited by 20,000 Brazilians. The intelligent Emperor of Brazil, DON PEDRO II., intends to visit the *Golden City* with his court, and certainly he could not see a finer specimen of naval architecture. Among the passengers is M. J. HEADE, Esq., the artist, who goes to depict the scenery of a land more picturesque than Switzerland, and more luxuriant than Ormus or the farthest Ind. Also, Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, whose name is so closely associated with "Brazil and the Brazilians, who goes out for philanthropic purposes.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an ante-mortem examination in the case of PATRICK CORRIGAN, who was stabbed at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street on the night of the 10th inst. The injured man, in company with a friend, was passing along the street at a late hour, when they were attacked by a dog. It was with the greatest difficulty that they prevented the rabid animal from doing them bodily harm, and during the time they were engaged in defending themselves, the owner of the dog made his appearance, and threatened to kill them if they injured his dog. A collision ensued. CORRIGAN was seriously stabbed in the abdomen by the man who claimed the dog. His injuries are such that his physicians say he cannot recover. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN DESMON, which was found in the water at Pier No. 16 North River. The deceased was endeavoring to cross the river in a small boat in company with three friends, when one of the Pavonia ferry-boats came along and ran them down. The party were all saved with the exception of deceased. The body was soon afterwards recovered by some boatmen. Upon his person were found $250—$50 of which was paid over to the men who secured the body. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon deceased.

DOGS, TO THE POUND.—The ordinance against dogs went into operation June 24, but business has not been very active, only 1,900 of the animals being brought in. The Mayor has increased the price for dogs brought to the pound from twenty-five to fifty cents each, which will have, it is to be hoped, the effect of gathering up rambling curs of high and low degree. A number of mad dogs have been killed within a few days, and this increase of rate is timely.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—Admiral FARRAGUT leaves this City to-day for Washington, the Secretary of the Navy having expressed a desire to see him immediately. It is rumored in naval circles that he is to command a new fleet destined for the reduction of a Southern stronghold.

THE RUMORED ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE AQUEDUCT.—The rumor of an attempt on Monday night, to blow up the Aqueduct at a point near Tarrytown, arose from the fact of two men being caught near the aqueduct with a small can of gunpowder in their possession. As there was no evidence of evil intention on their part, they were released.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM has added to his natural curiosity department the largest snake ever seen, probably, on this continent—a real Python, the dragon of the Indies. Yesterday was the first that he was out of his small cage, in which he was brought from his native land, and, as he had not eaten for several months, was ravenous, and devoured rabbits, guinea-pigs, pigeons and chickens, by wholesale, creating the greatest excitement among the wondering visitors.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 12.—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mr. Clark and lady, Miss Clark, Miss Chandlers, Mr. Houston, lady and two children, Mr Conlan and lady, two Sisters of Mercy, Capt. Frost and lady, Madame Cassi and daughter, Mr. Ruiz and niece, Mr. Bartlett and lady, Mr. Wright and lady, Miss Donnelly, Miss Dembar, Mr. Campbell and lady, M. Manger, J. Irving, F. Anderson, George Wright, J. Clark, R. Rierard, Wm. Brown, Wm. Harrison, George Allen, George Crofts, Wm. Fielding, R. Knighton, George Maze, Ed. Wolson, Ed Passmore, C. Walton, J. Bossi, J. Mailliard, J. Maillardson, H. Maillard, M. Wagner, H. Guericke, C. Brisbane, J. Bakewell, A. Fransman, C. Gainey, R. Lowe, J. Hespeler.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 12.—*In steamship Scotia for Liverpool.*—J. C. Randall, child and servant, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Houghton, Dublin; J. E. Caldwell, Philadelphia; Rev. J. Caughey, Burlington, Vt.; T. J. Sylvester, S. J. Sylvester, T. E. Davis, Gov. Power, New-York; B. C. Michelmore, England; Mr. and Mrs. William Harman and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Parker, California; Mrs. W. T. Carter and two children, Philadelphia; J. Bernheimer, L. Bernheimer, New-York; F. de Artaza, Cuba; W. Rothschild, New-York; Henry Thomer, Canada; George St. Amant, New-York; B. N. J. B. Ramean, Spain; M. Nicolits, Austria; Robert Duck, Liverpool; W. Dawson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sheppard, New-York; M. Simon and son, Philadelphia; Miss Mary B. Irish, New-York; E. Brue, Paris; Col. and Mrs. A. Talcott, three Misses Talcott, Mrs. Southgate, three children and servant, George Dent, England; Mr. and Mrs. P. Pritchard, Miss Howard, Baltimore; Miss Crowther, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. Cawthra, do.; Mr. and Mrs. C. de Montholon, daughter and man servant, French Consul-General; Mr. and Mrs. Coffingny, two children and servant, Matanzas; Mr. and Mrs. B. Gillot and four daughters, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis, Jr., child and servant, J. S. Rogers, Dr. J. R. Riggs, Paterson, N. J.; G. M. Stimson, New-Jersey; A. Kingsland, Belfast; J. S Oakford, London; Wm. W. Spence, four Misses Spence and Master W. W. Spence, Jr., T. M. Sinclair, W. Osborn, New-York; F. Varcarell, Havana; Count Lombillo, Jose Martinez, Havana; J. C. Gough, New-Brunswick; F. A. Mather, Liverpool; Col. de Bathe and Lieut.-Col. Meyrick, Scots Fusileer Guards; H. Haddon, Esq., E. W. Watkins, B. Bayley, London; P. de Pompignan, M. Claryel, France; T. Napier, New-York; James Duncan, do.; W. Hopper, do.; Geo. Carr, do.; John Wright, Philadelphia; Thomas McKeon, Easton, Penn.; Miss Nancy Boyd, do.; N. M. Young, do.; J. K. Hoyt, New-York; Anna Scott, child and servant, do.; George NcCoy, Washington; P. Clark, Montreal; Henry Vernon, England; E. D. Colgen and son, Chicago, J. R. Barrett, J. Childs.

In steamship Hudson, for New-Orleans—David K. Hill, Mrs. Pfistner, Joseph Llulla, Josesh H. Hopkins, George R. Stoddard, Wm. R. Camp, C. F. Currin, Major E. Locke, S. E. Locke, S. Lachs, Dr. McCormick, C. H. Tigniess, Mr. and Mrs. Chubbuck, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 08 | Sun sets...... 7 02 | Moon rises.. 4 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 54 | Gov. Island.. 7 44 | Hell Gate.. 9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Hudson, Lavender, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Martha Stevens, Chauce, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Ontario, Cox, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Lisbon, Cunnill, Bath, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Flora Southard, Woodworth, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Ocean Ranger, (Br.,) Berry, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Brigs Lydia Stobee, Whitney, Boston, G. L. Hatch; J. & H. Crowley, Duiko, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Santiago, (Brem.,) Ellinbrook, Porto Plata, H. G. Schmidt & Co. G. F. Grey, Conklin, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schooners Anna C. Leverett, Squires, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) McIntosh, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool July 29, at 3 P. M., and Queenstown July 30, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has 240 steerage passengers. July 29, at 6½ P. M., passed ship Empire, going to Liverpool. July 31, lat. 51 29, lon. 12, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Ilva, (Br.,) Durie, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee, hides, etc., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Vidnlich, Monica 55 ds., passed Gibraltar June 26, with lemons, etc., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Brothers, Means, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Starbuck & Co.

Brig Augusta, (of St. Kitts,) Strout, Manzanilla 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to Moore & Henry.

Brig Maria, King, Para 19 ds., with rubber to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Henry, Perkins, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Union, Cormick, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. Boynton's Son.

Brig Sarah Flagg, Wood, Sisal 8 ds., with logwood, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Clyde, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Clare, San Salvador 11 ds., with pineapples to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee, Davis, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to L. Kenny.

Schr. Idaho, Linton, Bath 8 ds., with ice, for Newark.

Schr. Sarah, Mitchell, Machias 10 ds., with spars to C. F. Snow.

Schr. Oriana, Higgins, Bangor 20 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Beebe, Stamford.

Schr. New-Haven, Glover, Providence.

Schr. Joseph, Hunt, Port Jefferson, in ballast.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Henrietta, Miner, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. D. B. Martin, Peters, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. James Steele, Steele, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Arnold, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Lattimer, Hartford.

Schr. John E. Potts, Potts, New-London.

Schr. John Wright, Clarkson, Portland, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann, ——, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. W. Gray, Duell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., light.

Sailed.

Ships R. R. Milam and Magdalene.

Barks Genessee and Pauline.

Barkentine Ocean Eagle.

Brigs Fides and Ellen Sophia.

Schooners R. W. Brown, A. S. De Rosset, Melrose, Hattie Lowe, Eliza.

Miscellaneous.

The brig P. I. Nevius, recently ashore in Hell Gate, is on the small Sectional Dock, for repairs.

The Flagship Hartford has gone to the Navy-yard.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. schr. Maine Law, from New-Orleans. She reports as follows: On the 8th inst., in lat. 33, lon. 73 01, saw a vessel of about 400 tons burden, bottom up. She appeared to have been burnt; could obtain no other particulars.

Also arrived, bark John H. Andrews, Remedios 28th July.

Also arrived, ship Borneo, Cronstadt June 14; brig A. D. Torrey, Cadiz July 4; brig Abby Watson, Cardenas July 30. Reports brig J. H. Dillingham, for New-York in 5 ds.; lat. 33 16, lon. 76 14, spoke brig Mary C. Mariner, bound N. Sld. 29th, bark Ellen Maria, for Boston.

Arr. bark Behring, Morse, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Arr. bark Charles Brewer, Grant, New-York; schrs. J. M. Baylis, Thompson, do.; Wednura, Key West.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Arr. ship Borodino, Gilkey, New-Orleans; steamer John R. Thomson, McCabe, New-York.

Also arr., brig A. B. Patterson, Knight, St. Thomas July 27, via Turks Island Aug. 1.

At St. Thomas July 27, brig A. V. Goodhue, Besser, New-York.

At Turks Island Aug 1, bark Ospray, from Bremen for Cuba; schr. Estelle, Van Brunt, from New-York.

Passed through the Passage Aug. 1, brig Antonio Mathe, Stevens, from New-York for Belize, Hond.

Spoken, &c.

Ganges—brig, hence for New-Orleans, 9th inst., lat. 37 15, lon. 73.

John L. Dimmick—ship, steering E., July 2, lat. 33 28, lon. 21 48.

Flash—schr., from Matamoras for New-York—had been 28 ds. out.

Empire—Am. ship, for Liverpool, July 29, at 6½ P. M.

Great Eastern—Br. steamship, bound E., July 31, 8½ A. M., lat. 51 29, lon. 12 09.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla July 27, Br. schr. John Northup, Stevens, for New-York, ldg.

At Rio Janeiro July 6, U. S. sloop-of-war Mohican, fm. Bahia; ships Empress Marie, wtg. orders; Mondaurin, do.; brigs Buckhead, discg.; Red Wing, do.; Wm. H. Newman, do.; Gertrude, of New-Bedford, in distress; ship Wm. Tell, hence, do.

At Matamoras July 25, bark Glazier, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Trade Wind, do. 10 ds.; ship Sarah March, for Liverpool in 10 ds.

THE MEMBERS OF PYRAMID LODGE No. 490, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, corner of 8th-av. and 25th-st., this THURSDAY, P. M., at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother JOSIAH WASHINGTON.

By order of
WILLIAM MCGEE, M.
WM. WASHBURN, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Libson Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.